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MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
IOWA

THE

MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA

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PREFACE

This volume of the "Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa" contains the messages and proclamations of Governor Frank Darr Jackson (1894–1896), Governor Francis Marion Drake (1896–1898), and Governor Leslie Mortier Shaw (1898–1902).

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

IOWA CITY, 1905

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GOVERNOR FRANK DARR JACKSON

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Governor Frank Darr Jackson was born at Arcade in Wyoming County, New York, on January 26, 1854. In 1867 he removed with his parents to Buchanan County, Iowa. He received his education in the public schools, the Iowa State Agricultural College, and the State University of Iowa. In 1874 he graduated from the Law Department of the State University. For a time he practiced law at Greene, Iowa.

In 1882 Mr. Jackson was elected to the office of Secretary of the Senate in the General Assembly of Iowa. Two years later he was reëlected to the same position. In 1884 he was elected by the Republican party to the office of Secretary of State, which position through reëlection he continued to hold for six years.

It was in 1893 that Mr. Jackson was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Governor. Horace Boies, who had held the office of Governor for two successive terms, was the candidate of the Democratic party. Mr. Jackson was elected by a plurality of over 30,000 votes. He held the office of Governor for one term (1894–1896) having declined to be a candidate for renomination.

Since his retirement from office Mr. Jackson has served as President of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company which is located at Des Moines, Iowa.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 11, 1894

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1894, Vol. I

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens:

The year 1893 has witnessed the successful culmination of an event of unusual National importance, one in which every patriotic citizen has been most deeply interested. The mighty achievements of the American people during a period of a little more than a hundred years have been brought into sharp contrast and comparison with those of foreign countries that have stood in the van of civilization for centuries. While these comparisons are a source of deep gratification to the American citizen in general, the crowning triumph of the Columbian Exposition is found in the exhibit of American energy, courage and will so indelibly impressed upon all minds by its magnificent conception and its full, complete and successful consummation. Most fittingly has it fulfilled its great mission in its representation of the energies, intelligence, benevolence and Christian character of a great and progressive people.

The State of Iowa, though young in years and development, has been most deeply interested in this great National event, and along with her sister States she placed the best evidences of her resources, her intelligence, and the development of her soil into full and complete comparison. It is a

matter of just pride and a subject of congratulation to every citizen of our State that in this crucial test of resources Iowa has fully maintained that high prestige and standing which fairly places her at the head of the great producing States of this Union.

The showing of Iowa at the Columbian Exposition has published the fact to the world that her resources are not only in the depth and richness of her soil, in the value of her corn, cattle and hogs, but in her dairy products, her mineral wealth, in the value and quality of her fruits, in her mighty railway systems, her stable financial institutions, and her magnificent public school system. When viewed in the light of comparison with older and more experienced States and governments, this showing is a source of deepest gratification and highest congratulation. The exhibit of our manufacturing industries, though not extensive, gives positive indication that these great plants of prosperity and wealth have firmly imbedded themselves in Iowa soil. Let the spirit of fairness and wisdom on the part of our law-makers encourage and invite into our midst these powerful promoters of intelligence, wealth and prosperity, remembering that the greater the business diversity of the people the more independent, progressive and powerful will they invariably become. Therefore let encouragement be offered to every legitimate business enterprise within our borders; let our laws be framed so wisely that, while they will properly guard and protect the rights of the people of our State, the spirit of fairness and equity shall breathe in every sentence encouragement for the investment of capital and the development of industries, and at the same time protect with a

strong hand the rights and enjoyments of labor. In the universal prosperity of all interests within our State is to be found in the highest degree the prosperity of the individual interest.

The stability as well as perpetuity of a republican form of government rests upon the intelligence of its common people. Poverty is the natural enemy of education and development. A republican form of government cannot afford to have poverty fasten its clutches upon the masses of its people. Neither can the people of wealth in such a government afford it. That which most threatens the glory and progress of our country is the gradual forcing upon the millions of American laborers the schedules of pauper wages paid the laboring classes of the old world. Old world wages are not sufficient to enable an American laborer to properly clothe his family, educate his children and make of them good American citizens. Anything less than this is a menace to the very foundation of our system of government. The schedules of wages referred to beget poverty and poverty begets ignorance. Despotic forms of government can live and thrive with poverty and ignorance among the masses. This is impossible with a republican form of government like ours. A schedule of wages that enables the American laboring man to support his family respectably and to educate his children properly has been recognized as a National necessity during the greater part of our Nation's existence. To maintain the American schedule of wages in the future requires that the American people buy and use the products of the brain and muscle of the American laborer and producer rather than those of other lands, even though they

may cost a little more. Patriotism is an absolute necessity to the existence of all governments, and especially so to the existence of a republican form of government. A patriotism that resents an insult to a Nation's flag is highly commendable. A patriotism that furnishes half a million men to protect the rights and liberties of even a few of its citizens under the flag, wherever they may be, is indeed chivalrous and glorious. The patriotism of an American citizen should certainly be as broad and deep as this. It must be even broader and deeper. It must be a patriotism that shall insist that the purchasing price of a manufactured article shall be such an amount, that the American laborer whose brain and muscle produced it, who lives under the same flag, who breathes the same air, and whose interest and welfare is the Nation's interest and welfare, shall receive for the product of his brain and muscle such compensation as shall enable him to live as an American citizen ought to live, and to educate his children as American children must be educated. To accomplish this, those manufactured products of foreign countries which can be produced in our own country must be kept out of competition with American labor. This country can consume the products of the American laborer, but it cannot consume the products of both American and foreign labor. Which class of laborers, therefore, are to remain idle? The policy of our government for more than thirty years has been in favor of giving employment to the American laborer, and at the same time creating and upbuilding an American home market for the products of the American farm. Under this policy the people of Iowa have advanced in wealth and prosperity. Shall

this prosperity be continued or shall we adopt an experiment and try a change? Even the anticipation of such a change has already brought disaster. It is asserted upon good authority that there are over two millions of idle laborers in this country to-day; and, upon equally good authority, it is stated that this idleness is due to the anticipated change of the tariff laws of our country by a Congress hostile to the principles of protection. While the laboring millions of Europe are given the hope of finding a market in America without any corresponding benefits to our agricultural products, the charity of America is being taxed millions of dollars to keep her own unemployed laborers from starving. A much safer business policy would be for us to furnish employment to our own laborers and thereby protect our American home market for American farm products, and tax our charity in behalf of the unemployed laborers of foreign countries. Send our unemployed millions back into the American factories at American wages with the assurance that the manufactured product of their brain and muscle shall supply the American market in preference to that of any other nation, and the anxiety and distress of our country will be relieved and our home market for farm products will be strengthened and enlarged. Such a line of policy is in the direction of continued prosperity to the farm-producing interests of our country. Iowa, with every foot of her territory fairly within what is properly termed the corn belt region of this country, is most deeply interested in this great question. With nearly three hundred million bushels of corn, with its natural products—horses, cattle and hogs, butter and eggs—she is searching for the highest

market wherein to sell these products. Shall we continue to sell our beef, pork and butter to the six or seven millions of American laborers and help furnish them the means to pay us by buying the manufactured products of their labor, or shall we buy our manufactured products from six millions of foreign laborers, only to find out when we come to sell to them that they have but half as much money to buy with and little or no inclination to buy of us? And yet there are those who advise that the best interest of the American farmer is in the direction of selling his products in the markets of the world! More than ninety-five per cent of all the products raised on American farms are consumed by an American market. That market is represented by the consuming demand of the millions of American laborers employed in American factories and receiving American wages. That market, so far as the American laborer furnishes it, has more than twice the money with which to buy the necessaries of life than any other market on the face of the earth. From three to five per cent only of the products of the American farm seek the markets of the world. Extremists assert that the foreign price put upon this small surplus of farm products fixes the price of the whole. The experience of our government under the workings of the protective principle controvert this theory. Whether this be true or not, I believe it plainly to the advantage of the producing States that such a policy of encouragement and protection be pursued toward the industries and labor of our country as shall increase the home market demand for every pound of our surplus products. Let the same spirit and policy which has already created employment for thousands

of American laborers in the protection and development of the new tin plate industry be extended and enlarged; for in every new employment created, in every new industry started, the consuming population of our country is enlarged and the home market is thereby strengthened. In the markets of the world cheap beef from the vast herds of Mexico, and mutton from the plains of Australia can be sold at a profit to its owners at a price far less than it costs to produce them on the farms of Iowa. In the world's markets the wheat fields of Manitoba and India, in their vastness, by reason of the cheapness of production, can monopolize and supply the demand in competition with the products of the American farm. The American home market is protected from this competition. The farm products of Canada and the British northwestern territories are ready to avail themselves of this market as soon as this protection can be removed. While it has been the policy of our government in the past to securely hold this home market to the American farm, that policy is now most seriously threatened.

The sugar planters of Louisiana, engaged in a business that, under the fostering care of protection, has been growing and developing in magnitude, giving employment to thousands, have already sounded the alarm in their earnest protest against the assault of the present Congress. With governmental encouragement there is no reason why, in time, the southern portion of Louisiana might not become one vast sugar plantation, giving employment to hundreds of thousands, stimulating and upbuilding the wealth and prosperity of our country. Deprived of this support, the

sugar plantations of Louisiana will naturally drift back into dilapidation and decay, or be utilized in raising agricultural products similar to those of the Northwestern States and placed upon the market in competition with them. And yet the sugar planters of Louisiana, deprived of governmental aid and overpowered by competition from the great sugar interests of foreign countries, will be in no worse condition than will be the farmers of Iowa with protection taken from their products, and with the American market supplied with cheap beef from the herds of Mexico, and cheap mutton from the flocks of Australia. As a producing State, whose possible resources are scarcely more than half developed, Iowa is most deeply interested in the protection, growth and maintenance of the American home market. With the growth and increasing home demand for farm products, the inevitable result of our protective tariff, there is no reason why the annual corn production of our State should not in the near future be doubled, and, with the corn products, find a ready sale in the American market. The idle millions of our country back in the American factories will provide a more profitable market for the Iowa farmer than all the markets of the world can furnish.

Shall the great principle of protection be assaulted, weakened and destroyed without a solemn protest on the part of a State so deeply interested in its maintenance? Rather than an abandonment of this principle, even in the slightest degree, our prosperity and growth, both as a Nation and as a State, under protection, would suggest the enlargement and extension of this principle until our nation shall have developed within itself such a mighty producing and con-

suming population as shall make it independent of all other countries, protecting our own labor and the products of our own soil, strengthening us as a people and as a government, both in times of peace as well as in times of war.

Since the beginning of civilization the product of labor has been measured by a consideration in the nature of money. That consideration most sought after by civilized countries has been of a metallic base. Naturally, because of its durability and its stable value, gold and silver have been most generally used. The best money of a people is always that which is least fluctuating in its purchasing power. A sound currency gives confidence and stability to business enterprises, and is a most powerful factor in the development of a Nation. Labor is entitled to and should receive as a consideration a money whose purchasing power remains unchanged, for it is the laborer who is invariably affected first, and most seriously, by the use of a depreciated currency. The metallic money of our government in the past has been gold and silver, and I can see no reason why either metal should be dispensed with now. The business interests of this country, together with its development, need and require a large and yet stable circulating medium. In securing this medium the silver product of American mines should be utilized commensurate with financial safety in preference to issuing government bonds, with their attendant interest burdens. Let us have both gold and silver, as well as paper, securing to each and every dollar the same purchasing power. The present embarrassment arising from our financial system seems to be an objection on the part of foreign countries, in their business dealings

and transactions with us, to the use of silver as a basis. It is clearly possible to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments of this objection, in a large degree, through an American policy—buying the manufactured products of our own factories with American silver dollars, rather than buying the manufactured products of the foreign factory with our American gold dollars.

The profound respect of our people for laws and their absolute acquiescence in them is a matter of the highest importance to the State. As a whole, the people of Iowa have ever been a law-respecting and law-abiding people. Occasionally communities, under the most aggravated provocation, have proven exceptions to this rule. This is deeply to be deplored, as its results are always to the detriment of the character and reputation of the State. Lack of confidence in the duly established machinery of law to convict and punish perpetrators of crime is frequently the cause of these exceptions. There seems to be in the public mind a growing lack of confidence in the reliability of the jury system. I am led to believe that this lack of confidence is due more to the abuses which in localities have grown up under this system, than to the system itself. Those of our citizens whose best services and judgment the State should have in the jury box—the business man, the farmer and the professional man—find too easy the avenues of escape from performing this duty, which every good citizen owes society and the State. This situation has developed in communities what is known as the professional juror, a development prejudicial to the best interests of our people. A change of the law compelling every citizen when called upon

to do his part in this important factor of our government, I am satisfied, would most surely inure to the general welfare.

The improvement of our public highways is a subject which appeals to the best judgment and intelligence of our State. Some broad and comprehensive plan should in the near future be adopted and a starting point be determined by which every year shall see built in every county of our State a few miles of substantial and permanent road. The burden of expense in a single year ought not and need not be a heavy one, as shown by the history of road building in the older States of our own country, as well as in the more progressive countries of Europe. Each succeeding generation of people, at no burdensome expense to themselves, can leave to their successors a few miles of permanent roads as a just and proper legacy, indicative of their regard for the general welfare and continued prosperity of the State. New processes in the manufacture of material for this purpose are being developed every year. With over six hundred inmates of our prisons now engaged chiefly in manufacturing products in competition with free labor, might not their services be better employed, and with far greater advantage to the general public, in the preparation of material for the construction of the public highways?

The high standard of our people upon all moral questions has been in the past and is to every good citizen a source of profound gratification and pride. In dealing with these questions the people of Iowa have always taken advanced ground and have proven themselves equal to every emergency. As one result of this sentiment, a prohibitory liquor law has been placed upon our statute books.

A trial of ten years has demonstrated that in many counties it has fully met the expectation of its friends, having successfully driven the saloon system out of existence in those counties. While this is true, there are other localities where open saloons have existed during this period of time in spite of the law and in spite of the most determined efforts to close them. In such localities the open saloon exists without restraint or control, a constant menace to the peace and safety of the public. From these localities there is an earnest demand for relief—a demand, not from the law-defying saloon sympathizer, but from the best business element; from the best moral sentiment of such communities; from the churches and from the pulpit. While the present prohibitive principle, which is so satisfactory to many counties and communities of our State, should remain in force, wisdom, justice and the interests of temperance and morality demand that a modification of this law should be made, applicable to those communities where the saloon exists, to the end of reducing the evils of the liquor traffic to the minimum.

Senators and Representatives: The constitution of Iowa places upon its respective departments grave duties and important responsibilities. Those duties well performed obliterate partisanship and make citizenship supreme. Coming up from the people, responsibilities met with courage and treated with candor convert the servant into the statesman and dignify the honor and confidence reposed. I need not say more to men so well equipped to protect the interests of more than two millions of people; for myself, it is with full knowledge of my own weakness that I offer the best I can give, appreciating that this is far from adequate

to the requirements of the exalted position to which I have been called.

The people of Iowa have been most liberal and wise in the establishment and management of her State institutions. Many of these are for the unfortunate, and are the result of necessity. So long as the necessity exists, the demand for their liberal support is expected and should be cordially given. Our institutions of learning, also, are most worthy the sustaining power of legislation, and a wise and ample provision should be made in the direction of a definite and permanent support. While this is true, the greater lever of intelligent power, the common school, must not be overlooked or its interests neglected. These institutions shall be dealt with as your personal inspection shall suggest. There are conditions in our common citizenship which offer much for your meditation. A just and loyal protection should be accorded both labor and capital, as in their harmonious employment peace and contentment is the portion of each. The miner down in the earth who sees but little of the beauties of the day endures his hazardous employment with cheerfulness, realizing that pay-day brings its compensation. But in his particularly hazardous occupation his protection and safety, together with his frequent and prompt payment, places a responsibility upon the legislative power of the State. Wholesome guardianship should also be exercised for the health and happiness of all classes, and for operatives in factories and children in the public schools the greatest protection should be given that the firetrap be removed as far as possible from their surroundings.

Almost thirty years ago the surrender at Appomatox shut down the curtain upon the scenes of war, in which

to sustain the Union the young State of Iowa sent forth seventy-five thousand of her best and bravest. Many returned and many are ever mourned. As a State, except in the hearts of our people, no mark as yet has been completed as a suitable public tribute of memorial to their undying fame. Let this matter be brought to a speedy and liberal termination, not for the present generation alone but to the millions yet to come, that they may take pride in the nobility of the fathers and keep watch that the glories won shall never tarnish, and their glorious deeds shall be an inspiration to patriotic fidelity to our State and Nation.

In closing, let me congratulate the people of Iowa on the conditions of plenty and comfort which surround them. While looking with sorrow upon the more unfortunate conditions that bring suffering to the people of other States and other lands, let those who have in plenty and to spare remember the less fortunate both at home and abroad. Let the suffering of the few be relieved from the abundance of the many.

The year 1893 witnessed the strength of Iowa. The great financial institutions of our State withstood the shocks and disasters of the year with complacent security. Their reliability and integrity are firmly fixed upon the solid foundations of agriculture, unequalled in those inherent elements of wealth found in richness of soil, purity of water, and reliability of climate; and these forces controled by an industrious, intelligent and moral people. With confidence in this people, and an abiding faith in the continued blessings of a Divine Providence, I predict that the present is but the index of the future greatness of our State.

[Frank D. Jackson]

BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 14, 1896

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1896, Vol. I

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa:

In pursuance of law I herewith present for your consideration such suggestions and recommendations as I believe to be for the best interest of the state, together with the special reports of the many and varied departments of official activity in our system of state government. These reports contain the record of duties faithfully performed and exhibit a condition of affairs highly creditable to the state, and one which should be satisfactory to its people.

The total population of Iowa, as given by the census of 1895, is 2,058,189. This includes a school population of 606,495; children less than five years old, 253,189; insane, 3,802; blind, 799; deaf and dumb, 1,124; feeble-minded (estimated), 2,800, making a population of 868,209, which in its very nature is more or less of a dependent character; thus leaving a self-sustaining adult population of 1,159,860, with which rests the responsibility of society and the proper maintenance and care of the dependent classes. To the general assembly of Iowa this adult population has delegated its powers to provide such laws as shall in the highest degree benefit every member of society and protect in the fullest sense every inhabitant of our state.

In the fulfillment of this responsibility a free public school system has been established and is maintained at an annual expense of over $8,000,000, an institution which reflects the highest credit upon the state and is accomplishing a lasting benefit to its people. In the direction of the progress and betterment of society sixteen different institutions have been created and are maintained by the state, the benefits of which are being received by 8,678 persons. The higher educational institutions are the State University, Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, and the State Normal School, and have a total attendance of 2,391; the schools for the blind, the deaf and the feeble-minded have a total population of 1,108; the three hospitals for the insane have a population of 2,406; the two penal institutions, 983; two reformatories, 589; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 452; Soldiers' Home, 605, and Home for the Industrial Blind, 44.

The state has a property investment in these institutions of over $10,000,000, and is expending annually nearly $1,500,000 in their management. It has been my duty as well as pleasure to visit all of these institutions, and most of them I have visited several times, and I take pleasure in attesting to the honesty and economy of their management. There is nothing that reflects more credit upon the intelligence of our state, nothing of which the people of Iowa can be more proud, than the magnificent results which they have accomplished. Governed as they are by non-partisan boards, the members of which are selected by the general assembly, the freedom from scandal over a long period of years, as well as the high standing which they have attained, demonstrate

the wisdom of Iowa's early law-makers who first established this principle for the government of state institutions.

It has been proposed to change this present form of government for that of a single board of control. I believe the proposition to be against the best interests of these institutions. It would be an experiment fraught with injury to the state to place $10,000,000 of property with $1,500,000 expenditures thereon in the hands of three or five persons, who, from the very nature of things, have never had experience in the control of other than small properties or the handling of other than small amounts of money. A board possessed of the highest ability to govern the state university is liable to have the least ability in managing the state penitentiaries or the hospitals for the insane.

Under the present management the state institutions of Iowa are receiving the highest business ability attainable and at a nominal cost.

They are governed, not only by the application of good business principles, but by that which is equally as valuable, the application of the principles of sympathy and love dictated by able and representative men and women who are members of the governing board, and who are giving their best energies, their best abilities, to the state, not for the per diem which they receive, but in many cases because of the fact that those near and dear to them are inmates of these institutions. I most certainly recommend that the present method of government of our state institutions be permitted to remain.

I am fully aware of the fact that good business principles demand that before apportioning the appropriations to the

various state institutions, the general assembly should have the judgment thereon of some one who is familiar with their financial condition, who knows the necessities of each, and who also has knowledge of the ability of the state to provide for these necessities. The law now provides that the executive council can authorize the managing boards of state institutions to create indebtednesses against their support fund. It is also authorized to appropriate from the providential contingent fund in aid of these institutions upon proper showing. In the fulfillment of these duties the executive council has already become familiar with the financial conditions and needs of many of them. I would, therefore, recommend that the executive council be required by law to visit each state institution at least once during the biennial period, and, jointly with the governing board, to investigate the financial conditions, consider the appropriations to be asked for, and that the executive council be further required to report to the general assembly, making recommendations for the apportionment of appropriations to each institution. This recommendation is not made with the view of dispensing with the visiting committee of the general assembly, which is so well calculated to bring the law-makers of the state in closer sympathy with the aims, desires and necessities of the various institutions.

The people of Iowa are most happily situated in being free from the demoralizing and embarrassing influences resulting from a great metropolitan city. With intelligence such as we possess, with prosperity such as we have, there are no good reasons why this great family of people should be content to do even comparatively well. We should fully

meet the increasing responsibilities which our intelligence, our wealth and our progressiveness naturally bring to us. The past record of our state has been most creditable, but a larger life would seem to be opening before this active, intelligent and prosperous people. The demand of our present population is far in excess of the capacity of our present plant. When the merchant who has successfully held his trade in a growing city in spite of fierce competition for a quarter of a century sees enlarged and modern competitive establishments locating all around him, shall he be content to remain where he is and as he is, knowing that he will be obliged to take a position of secondary importance, or shall he meet the demands of the hour? As a great state we are confronted with a similar proposition. Our institutions of learning are unable to meet the demand. Our hospitals for the insane are crowded, and a large number of inmates are sleeping on temporary cots, while many cases that give hopeful evidence of final restoration to reason under the proper medical treatment of a state institution, are sent back to the county poor houses, where, without such medical attendance, they are consigned to a hopeless existence. The institution for feeble-minded is doing its great work under unfavorable circumstances, owing to its very crowded condition. The soldiers' home has been obliged to close its doors to over 300 needy and worthy applicants during the last four months. In short, not one of our great institutions is able to meet its immediate and growing demands.

Shall the state of Iowa face this situation, and with earnestness and business ability meet this responsibility? New

York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and several other great states have met a similar situation in the past and have proved equal to the full measure of their responsibility. Our people are just as intelligent, just as philanthropic and prosperous, just as ambitious to see their own loved Iowa remain in the front rank of progressive states. In my judgment this responsibility can be met only by a broader, more liberal and more just policy on behalf of the state.

REVENUE AND TAXATION

The per capita expense of several state governments, including the support of state institutions, is shown in the following table:

New York	$2.06
Pennsylvania	1.06
Ohio	1.04
Michigan	1.08
Minnesota	1.87
Iowa	.89

The state of Iowa is paying a per capita expense of eighty-nine cents for the support of the state government and state institutions, and yet this is greater than the average per capita expense of our state during the last ten years. It is not reasonable to expect that Iowa can continue long to keep pace with her sister states on this showing made. We must either fall behind, or broaden our highway, increase our expenditures and keep up. I believe that the sentiment of the people of our state is overwhelmingly in favor of keeping up. I am not in favor of raising the increased revenue which the requirements of the

state demand by increasing the burden of taxation on any property that is now paying its due proportion of public expense, but I am in favor of a law that will put upon the assessment rolls hundreds of millions of property that in the past has escaped paying its just share of taxation. For years the assessed valuation of taxable property of the state of Iowa has practically remained the same, notwithstanding the state's mighty increase in wealth. For years the state levy has remained practically the same, notwithstanding that during this time our population has been enlarging and the demands upon our state have been constantly increasing. It is a notorious fact that for all these years under our peculiar law, millions of dollars of personal and other property has evaded the assessor, thereby depriving the state of a rightful revenue and unjustly distributing the burden of taxation. This situation is not only unfortunate, but it is unbusiness-like and unfair. It is unfair to hamper the growth and development of this great and prosperous young state by publishing to the world an extremely high rate of taxation on an extremely low assessed valuation of property. It is unfair to cripple the usefulness of our great state institutions by hampering them with less appropriations than their necessities actually require. The highest welfare of our state demands a thorough and careful revision of our revenue laws to the end that all property shall pay its just share of the expenses of the state, and that sufficient revenue shall be raised to maintain our state in the position in which it belongs, at the head of the progressive and intelligent states of our nation. In this direction I desire to call your attention to the report of the

revenue commission authorized by the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly.

There are no good reasons why the state of Iowa should not increase its revenue, as several of our sister states have done, by taxing franchises, writs and express companies, and by levying upon collateral inheritance. In 1893 the state of Pennsylvania collected a tax on collateral inheritance of $868,832. There is open for your consideration, gentlemen of the general assembly, a question upon which your predecessors have hesitated to act. I believe the zeal which is so often displayed for retrenchment would be of far greater service to the state if expended in the direction of making improvements in our methods of obtaining revenue. Our system of taxation is, and for years has been, inequitable and unjust. It is a process which seeks to meet the growing needs of the state by increasing at uncertain periods the rate of taxation which is based upon an unsystematic valuation, as often as pressure of necessity makes it imperative. On this subject let me call your special attention to the following extract taken from the very excellent report of the auditor of state:

> The attention of your predecessor and the general assembly was called to the very flagrant violation of our revenue laws in the assessment of real estate and personal property on pages 7 and 8 of my former report. The evil still exists, and in view of the fact that the Twenty-fifth General Assembly failed to remedy the same by statutory enactment, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the revenue commission created by chapter 72, laws of 1892, which was passed for the very purpose of removing inequalities and gross irregularities in the assessment of property, and the further fact that said commission, after spending a great deal of painstaking time,

and not a little expense, made their report and recommendations to the said general assembly. I am inclined to the opinion that future generations will continue to ask why the great state of Iowa has such a small valuation and such an enforced high rate of taxation, and the stranger within our borders will continue to compare us unfavorably with other states that are not the peers of our own state.

There will be many questions of grave importance for the consideration of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, but let me emphasize the fact that in my judgment no other issue is of such vital importance to the progress and welfare of Iowa as that of raising the necessary revenue for the proper maintenance of our state by a fair and equitable system of taxation.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The cap-stone of our magnificent system of free education is the state university. Over $8,000,000 is the sum which the state expends annually to maintain its educational system, but of this vast amount the state university, the chief among all our educational institutions, receives but $120,000. Our common and high schools are unrivaled. They command the admiration of all our sister states. Why should not our state university be lifted to a similar plane of usefulness and strength? It would offer a great incentive to hundreds of Iowa's young men and women, not only to strive for a higher education, but to obtain that education within the borders of their native state. Why should Iowa's boys and girls turn from their own state and go to eastern universities for their education? Our university receives no such aid from eastern states. More than a million dollars

annually is thus contributed by Iowa to build up other universities to the detriment of our own. This is for the reason that the universities of other states are more generously endowed, have larger annual incomes, wider facilities, better buildings, and are consequently better schools. Would it not be sound business policy if, by a comparatively small additional expenditure, we could retain within the state the major part of the large sum which Iowa now contributes to outside universities?

The following table, showing the endowment fund and the annual income of various state universities, well illustrates the situation:

	Endowment.	Annual income.
University of Michigan	$ 547,897	$320,000
University of Illinois	448,000	422,238
University of California	4,661,000	250,000
University of Wisconsin	523,000	260,000
University of Missouri	1,186,958	580,000
University of Minnesota	900,000	170,000
University of Nebraska	1,000,000	117,000
University of Iowa	233,000	120,000

It is readily seen that the endowment and income of the University of Iowa are shamefully small in comparison with those of the universities of our sister states.

Gentlemen of the general assembly, provide a permanent endowment for this institution, such as the intelligence of our state demands, appropriate for it a fixed and definite annual income that will place it in fair competition with the universities of other states, make it a temple of learning worthy of the greatness of Iowa, and no special appeal need

be made to the young men and women of the state to stay at home and attend their own university. Give them this encouragement, and the boys and girls of the state will stand by it, will build it up, will strengthen it and make it what it ought to be, the great leading university of the northwest.

The Agricultural College and farm, with its efficient corps of instructors, is equipping hundreds of the youth of the state with a broad education and fitting them for scientific and agricultural pursuits. Many of these graduates find their way into our public schools as teachers. The establishment of a chair intended to instruct them in the art and science of teaching would add greatly to the efficiency of their work.

The State Normal school has greatly aided in raising the standard of our public schools by sending out many well trained teachers. The school is greatly crippled by the want of funds. Minnesota supports four such schools, Illinois four, Missouri four, Wisconsin seven. Surely, Iowa ought to grant its one school such a support as will enable it to do the best possible work for the teachers of the state. Both these institutions are entitled to the friendship and support of every good citizen, and are worthy of liberal treatment at the hands of the general assembly.

Underlying the superstructure of colleges and universities is the great foundation of our free public schools. Their importance in a system of popular government as well as the vast sums of money which are yearly expended in their support, make it imperative that they should receive most careful consideration from the general assembly. In con-

nection with this subject your attention is called to the very excellent suggestions made by the superintendent of public instruction, and especially to those portions of his report which relate to measures looking toward raising the standard of qualifications of teachers in district and graded schools. This should be done both by raising and making more uniform the requirements for obtaining certificates, and by placing better educational facilities within the reach of those intending to become teachers.

The subject of furnishing free text-books for the use of pupils in the public schools is also one of great importance. This system has been successfully tried in a number of states and it has been found to be a great public economy and to largely increase the attendance and beneficial results of the schools. The very large number of children of school age who are not in our schools would indicate that something should be done by the state to secure their attendance. It is believed that the adoption of the free text-book system would greatly aid in bringing about this result, and I would recommend legislation along the lines suggested by the state superintendent.

CARE OF THE INSANE

The total insane population of the state now cared for at public expense is 3,268. Of this number 2,406 are inmates of the three state hospitals. Of the 862 provided for outside of state hospitals, 678 are in county poor houses and county insane asylums and 184 are kept in private hospitals.

The most intelligent, economical and humane method, and one which has been adopted by the more progressive

states, is to provide for the treatment and maintenance of the insane in state institutions. The marked tendency of the age is in the direction of consolidation and co-operation, thereby securing increased efficiency with a minimum expense.

It is most reasonable to believe that the sixty-three counties of Iowa, which are now keeping 862 insane people in county poor houses and county and private asylums, could keep them in one institution, giving them the advantages of lavatories, superior sanitation, the best expert medical treatment, giving them the advantages of libraries, amusements and such other conveniences as will tend toward their mental, moral and physical advancement, for but little greater expense than is now in many cases being paid for securing the mere existence of these unfortunates. The county auditors of the sixty-three counties referred to have reported the cost of maintaining this population of 862 insane, and their report shows the average expense to be a little more than $11 a month per capita; while the cost per capita at the Mt. Pleasant and Independence hospitals is but $14 per month.

The one method is just, humane and in accordance with the full measure of our responsibilities as an intelligent and Christian people. The other method is unworthy of a great state, and should be discouraged and discarded at the earliest possible moment. The state of Iowa is most thoroughly committed to the state hospital method, and the Twenty-sixth General Assembly should provide for the ultimate and complete realization of this policy.

The delay on the part of the state to provide state hos-

pitals has already resulted in the erection of several expensive county asylums, while other counties are being driven to the consideration of the same question. Now and then we read of the burning of some county poor house and the awful death of two or three helpless insane inmates. It is not fair treatment of this unfortunate class to provide part of them with the safety, conveniences and help of the state institutions, and to consign others, equally as deserving, to county poor houses and hospitals.

The best time to consummate the policy of the state on this important question is now and with this general assembly.

I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation be made sufficient to complete the north wing of the Clarinda hospital, and that the appropriation for the proposed hospital at Cherokee be increased as recommended by the commissioners to $100,000 per annum for the years 1896 and 1897. With the completion of the hospitals at Clarinda and Cherokee the state will have provided ample accommodations for the insane who are now kept at public expense outside of state institutions. In the near future the state will, in my opinion, deem it wise and practical to locate, near the central part of the state, a colony for the epileptic classes. A colony of this kind would relieve the hospitals for the insane and the institution for feeble-minded of this class of patients, and thereby materially aid in accomplishing the highest beneficial results in these institutions. I believe that with this work accomplished the state will have made ample provision for her insane population for many years to come.

Of the 2,406 insane who are inmates of the state hospitals 2,067 are cared for at the expense of the various counties, while 339 are maintained at the expense of the state at large. There are reasons to believe that much injustice is being done to the people of the state under the present system. The large number of state patients whose commitment papers show a legal residence in other states raises a serious question as to whether the insane commissioners in some of our counties have not been derelict in their duty in properly guarding the interests of the state. The following is a tabulated statement showing the supposed legal residence of the 339 state patients as taken from the commitment papers to the state hospitals and made by the various boards of county insane commissioners:

Residence in foreign countries			27
Residence in eastern and southern states			28
Residence in western states			24
Residence in bordering states:	Illinois	30	
	Nebraska	14	
	Missouri	14	
	Wisconsin	12	
	Dakota	8	
	Minnesota	7	85
Residence in Iowa, county not known			39
Residence unknown			136
Total			339

It is certainly unjust for the state of Iowa to be burdened with an expense of over $15,000 a year in maintaining eighty-five insane people whose legal residence is in the state of Illinois, Nebraska or other bordering states, which

states are properly chargeable with the responsibility of their maintenance.

It would seem that the laws of Iowa provide amply for the payment of the expenses of insane commissioners and police officers in committing an Illinois or Missouri insane patient to an Iowa hospital, but they fail utterly to provide for expenses in returning such patients to their legal residence. The law governing this subject should be changed at once. The injustice done the state of Iowa in bearing the financial burden of providing for insane who are properly chargeable to other states is not all. The crowded condition of our hospitals is such that several times a year the older and less hopeful patients must be returned to the counties from which they came to make room for the more recent and more hopeful ones. In selecting those to be returned there seems to be no place to send any one of the 339 state patients, because there is no county that is chargeable with them. Many of these state patients are chronic cases—having the least hope of recovery—many of them having for years been wanderers and tramps, and yet under our present system they rest secure in the accommodations and comforts of the state hospitals, while citizens of Iowa are turned out and consigned to the county hospitals and poor houses. This whole subject should be intelligently dealt with, and I commend it to the attention of the general assembly.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC CLASSES

The innumerable difficulties which arise in obtaining anything like a correct enumeration of those unfortunates com-

ing under the classification of feeble-minded has made it impossible to obtain more than an approximate idea of the number of this portion of Iowa's population. From the most reliable sources, however, such information has been gathered as leads me to believe that there are some 2,800 comprising this greatly afflicted class; 602 of these are now inmates of the school and asylum for feeble-minded at Glenwood. The law governing the institution for feeble-minded, as it now stands, provides only for the admission of those between the ages of 5 and 18. I recommend that this law be changed so as to admit to this institution feeble-minded persons of all ages. Several distressing cases have come under my own observation where a mother, by long years of patient sacrifice, has worn out her life in administering to the needs of an afflicted child, and finally, when exhausted both financially and physically, has seen her loved one consigned to the poor house, because, in her heroic devotion, she had used her own sustenance and strength to care for him until after he had reached the age of 18 years, at which time the doors of the state institution for feeble-minded were closed upon him.

Of the 574 inmates of the institution for feeble-minded about 140, or *25 per cent of the entire population*, are epileptics, and nearly 250 more of this class are found in the wards of our state insane hospitals. Superintendent Powell very truthfully says: "The time is near at hand when Iowa should seriously consider special provisions for this deserving class. This alarming and generally incurable malady merits candid and early action. To continue to promiscuously house them with the imbecile and insane is

unjust and dangerous." Society has a most difficult problem to solve in its treatment of both the feeble-minded and epileptics. How long will it patiently bear the load? How long will it continue to appropriate vast sums of money for the proper care of these unfortunates, while the polluting stream is allowed to flow on? "Heredity is the prime factor in the etiology of this affliction, and of the greatest importance to recognize and investigate. As a class the feeble-minded and epileptics are socially, morally, mentally and physically unfit to propagate the race or to cope with its environments either on account of their vicious habits and unnatural manner of living, or because of their inherited degenerated tendencies." Nature places her seal of doom upon both this class of unfortunates and its progeny; on one member as an habitual criminal, on another as an imbecile, on a third as a consumptive, while a fourth is an epileptic.

A few years ago an immense Russian thistle was driven over the prairies of South Dakota by the northwest winds across the state line into Iowa. It rolled on for forty miles across one of our most productive counties, scattering along its trail millions of the seeds of this weed which is so dreaded and so dangerous to agricultural interests. A vast amount of labor was required to destroy the havoc created by this one weed. Most surely in adopting measures of extermination no intelligent people would be content to let the thistle roll on and to expend their energies in undoing the damage; on the contrary, intelligent legislation would be in the direction of preventing the reproduction of this noxious weed.

I have in mind a poor feeble-minded young woman, whom the laws of Iowa had failed properly to protect because she was past 18 years of age and the doors of the state institutions were closed—drifting about in society—an easy victim of criminal intent—whose journeyings through counties of our state can be traced by her unlawful progeny of imbeciles and criminals, several of whom are already inmates of state institutions and a permanent charge upon society. An important question for your consideration, gentlemen of the general assembly, is whether society shall legislate intelligently and humanely in the direction of its own protection, or whether these matters shall be left like the Russian thistle to roll on. Nor is the question of the expense to the state the only thing to be considered, for the society which will permit the perpetuation of imbecility is much more to blame than the individual who through weakness of intellect is lacking in personal responsibility.

Scientific authorities all agree that more than 50 per cent of the muddy stream which is swelling the population of our state institutions with the epileptic and feeble-minded comes from heredity. Both economy and humanity demand that these two classes of population should be cared for and protected by colonization. The suggestion has already been made that in the near future the epileptic classes should be colonized as far as practicable. But for the present the scope of the magnificent institution at Glenwood should be extended by the opening of its doors to those of all ages, by the purchase of additional land if necessary, by the building of additional cottages as required, and by colonizing as rapidly as possible these classes of unfortu-

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nates. I believe it would be economy to the state and humanity to these people to make an intelligent and earnest effort to clear the fountain pool of the polluted stream rather than let it flow on unmolested in all its impurity, carrying with it the burdens of expense to the state and of crime and misery to the afflicted.

STATE VISITING COMMITTEE

I cannot commend too highly the importance of the principle applied in the management of our hospitals for the insane by the law creating the visiting committee. The very excellent report of this committee for the last biennial period, conveys a most thorough understanding of its importance. Its field of usefulness should be materially enlarged and extended, and its powers in some respects strengthened.

The usefulness of this committee resides in the *moral power* it exercises rather than in any authority conferred by law. It stands as the representative of the state, of all the people of the state, it is the eye of the state, looking into the wards of hospitals, scanning the acts of all officials and employes, possessing an intimate knowledge of the former and holding the latter to a rigid accountability.

The fact that the members of this committee go into the institution without giving notice of their intended visit, having full authority to go through the wards at any time unaccompanied by any officer or attendant, has a most wholesome influence upon the hundreds of employes to keep the institution always at the maximum condition.

I recommend that the school for feeble-minded be in-

cluded in the list of institutions to be visited by this committee. Most surely the same reasons which make it desirable for this committee to visit the hospitals for the insane apply with equal force to the institution for the feeble-minded. I further suggest and recommend that this law be so amended as to require the committee to visit all private hospitals for the insane, in which patients are now kept at public expense, and that a most careful inquiry be made as to the condition and management of the same.

All poor houses and county asylums where insane patients are kept should also be thoroughly investigated, and the same should be made a part of the duties of this committee.

In answer to an inquiry which I caused to be made, I have the official report from the clerks of the courts of the state and from the mayors of cities containing the information that over 30,000 citizens of our state are committed to the county and city jails every year. This includes men and women, boys and girls, many of whom are simply charged with the commission of a public offense and confined in jails awaiting trial. I am informed that in numerous cases the jails of our state, both county and city, are unfit for the purpose for which they are intended. Boys from 10 to 15 years of age are placed in the same room with drunken and hardened criminals. Young girls and women are placed in rooms in close proximity to those occupied by men. I do not believe that the state of Iowa will have fully met the measure of its responsibility upon this important question, affecting the moral and general welfare of the people, until the eye of the state looks into the cells of these prisons, into the wards of county poor

houses and hospitals, and scans closely the acts of the officials and employes. I therefore recommend that the law be so changed that this visiting committee, or some similar committee, shall be required to inspect the county and city jails of the state at least once during each biennial period, and that they shall have full authority to condemn jails, lock-ups and all other places where human beings are kept, that in their judgment are unfit for occupancy. The sanitary condition should be ascertained, as well as the arrangement for the separation of the sexes, and the separation of hardened criminals from youthful offenders.

The visiting committee should make its influence felt in the community and in the state. It should first try by personal appeals to influence officials to reform abuses, if any exist, and in case of failure to bring about reforms by this method, the same should be reported to the general assembly. The official visits of this committee, of whatever name or character, should be made when not expected, thus creating a powerful incentive to all officials and employes of these institutions throughout the state to keep and maintain them at all times in the best possible condition of cleanliness and usefulness.

THE STATE PENAL SYSTEM

The total population of the Fort Madison and Anamosa penitentiaries June 30, 1895, was 983, being an increase of about 200 during the biennial period. I find, upon investigation, that other states have experienced a similar unusual increase in prison population, which leads me to believe that this increase is largely the result of the business and

financial depression which our country has recently undergone.

Both prisons are now crowded to their utmost capacity, and a large number of cells have two inmates. The effect of this is demoralizing to prison work and discipline as well as to the convicts themselves.

The population of the Anamosa penitentiary has been almost doubled in the last two years without any increase in cell room. It is important that the work of construction at this prison be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. I approve of the estimates of appropriations as made by the warden and recommend that additional appropriations be made for the building of cell houses in the north wing. Your attention is also called to the fact that nearly thirty female convicts are now of necessity kept in the same building and on the same floor with the criminal insane. This location is highly unfit for them, and the female building should be finished at once.

The warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison makes an estimate of the appropriations required, amounting to $17,250. I have investigated in detail the various items included in this estimate and fully approve the same as necessary to the best interests of the prison.

Although placed at a disadvantage by unfavorable circumstances the condition of both these prisons is highly commendable.

Of the 983 convicts now in our state prisons 318 are between the ages of 15 and 22, with additions to this class of seventy-five to 100 each biennial period. Most of this large number are serving short sentences of from six to

eighteen months and for first offenses. A large majority of these younger prisoners are not criminal by nature, but are young men, who through bad associations, bad habits or recklessness, have committed an offense against society. They are mostly native born citizens of Iowa, and with proper punishment and intelligent treatment a large number can be reclaimed to society and be made good citizens. I do not believe it is creditable either to our intelligence or to our humanity to permit such an army of young men to be committed to the penitentiary and branded "ex-convicts." Next to the highest punishment which society can inflict is the disgrace and humiliation which attaching the name of "ex-convict" invariably brings. I cannot believe that society fully realizes the responsibility it takes in putting this brand upon 318 young men of the state whose average age is less than 19 years, and who have before them long lives in which to suffer disgrace. In committing these young men to the state's prison for a class of offenses designated as "the lesser crimes," society relentlessly uses the same brand of disgrace that it uses upon the murderer and highwayman who is sentenced for twenty or thirty years.

All are ex-convicts who pass through the prison gates, and the discipline, work and confinement of the young man who serves six months or a year inside of the prison is but a small part of the punishment which he receives compared with the brand of disgrace which he carries for a lifetime outside of the prison walls. I believe that society, in the punishment of this class of offenders by committing them to the penitentiary, puts such a fearful load upon them through life that when they fully realize the utter hopelessness of

being able to outlive the disgrace, or to overcome the merciless fate which seems to be ever dragging them down, a large majority arrive at the conclusion that there is more hope in casting their lot with the enemies of society than in struggling on in the vain effort to reinstate themselves in its confidence. It would undoubtedly be economy to the state to adopt radical reformatory measures for this large class of young offenders. If the best thought and intelligence of our country, as expressed in the laws of all the older sister states, is of any value, it would seem that we cannot afford to send this large class of first offenders to the penitentiary to associate with hardened criminals, and to occupy the same cell with and to receive instructions from convicts who have been enemies of society over long periods of years. I am convinced that the present method of punishment does more to educate young men in crime and to manufacture criminals than it does to prevent crime and to manufacture good citizens.

The state of Iowa stands almost alone in its treatment of "first offenders." If all the older states in the light of experience cannot afford to brand the young criminal an "ex-convict," most surely the state of Iowa cannot afford it, and I most earnestly recommend the creation and establishment of an intermediate institution between the reform school and penitentiary, to be designated a state reformatory. This institution should include as inmates "first offenders" between the ages of 15 and 22 whose sentences do not exceed two years, much, however, being left to the discretion of the court. To this institution, also, authority should be given to receive from the boys' reform school

such of its inmates as tend to demoralize and retard the best results of that institution. In this connection permit me to call your attention to the message of the governor of Pennsylvania, and to that portion referring to their state reformatory: "The sixth year of the history of this highly important institution finds it in a condition which emphasizes its significance as part of the penal system of the commonwealth. More than 500 'first offenders,' between the ages of 15 and 25, are confined there. This number of the youth of the state are spared the demoralizing effect of association with the crime class; they are the beneficiaries of a parole system in accordance with the best instincts of humanity, which puts the offender on his good behavior, and generally is found to operate alike in behalf of his reformation and for the protection of society."

In connection with the penal and reformatory system of our state there should be a "board of parole and pardons," to consist of three members, who shall receive their expenses and a per diem for time actually employed in behalf of the state. They should have a secretary whose office should be in the state capitol, and whose compensation should be a fixed annual salary. The duties of this board should be advisory to the executive. All applications for executive clemency should be thoroughly investigated and examined by this board and recommendations made to the governor. Most surely the time has come when the executive of the state should be relieved of these matters which are absorbing time and attention that should be given to affairs of more general state importance. Not only this, but the state of Iowa owes it to its intelligence and progressiveness

to take some advanced step in the direction of reformatory legislation. The only reformatory policy with which the state can now be credited as applicable to its prison population is that taken by its executives in the liberal use of the pardoning power. That this prerogative has been extended beyond the scope of the original intent of the framers of the constitution is undoubtedly true. That this liberal use has been forced upon the judgment and conscience of the executive as a reformatory necessity, dictated by humanity and justice, is beyond question. It is not fair to the executive, whose time is so much absorbed in other questions, to carry this burden. It is not fair to the intelligence and progress of our state to longer remain silent as to reformatory laws. I am convinced that by the wise use of the parole system at least 200 young men, now inmates of our state prisons, can be reclaimed to society. The economy to the state in having the support and encouragement of 200 additional good citizens, rather than expending its resources and energies in fighting 200 bad citizens is beyond computation. In the exercise of the pardoning power I have extended clemency to some fifty or sixty "first offenders" by suspensions or conditional pardons. I regret that it was necessary in a few cases to revoke these suspensions for the violation of the conditions, and to order a return to serve the balance of the original sentence. In the large majority of cases, however, these young men are conducting themselves in accordance with the conditions imposed. From letters received from the parties themselves, and from such information as has been given me by neighbors and police officers, I am satisfied that many have returned

permanently to the ranks of good citizenship. I most sincerely recommend that this method of parole, which is unanimously approved by the most intelligent thought of the present age, be engrafted into law by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

In the establishment of the Soldiers' Home an institution was created which reflects credit upon the intelligence, patriotism and gratitude of the people of Iowa. The demand for admission by worthy veteran soldiers is however, far in excess of its capacity. The present hospital both in size and in accommodations is shamefully inadequate to the necessities of the population of the home. No other class of people in our state is in greater need of a modern and convenient hospital than are the inmates of the Soldiers' Home. A large number are in advanced years and are crippled and helpless by reason of rheumatism, paralysis and wounds, and they are now crowded five and six in a room which is not large enough to accommodate more than one or two. I therefore endorse the recommendations of the board of commissioners both as to the necessity for the erection of a new hospital, and for the general enlargement of the institution for the accommodation of all worthy applicants.

OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

The other institutions of the state, the School for the Deaf, the College for the Blind, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children, the Industrial Home for the Blind, and the industrial schools have been

doing valuable service in their respective fields. For a detailed account of their activities and necessities I have already referred to the reports of the superintendents of each. These reports are full and complete and make a most excellent showing of work done during the last biennial period. The support fund of $8 per month for each inmate, allowed the Boys' Industrial School has not proved sufficient and I recommend that it be increased to $10 per month. The industrial feature of this school deserves your careful consideration, and a sufficient appropriation should be made to enlarge the usefulness of this important part of its work. The question of increasing the support fund for the girls' department of the Industrial School, as well as increasing the support fund for indigent children at the Orphans' Home should also receive your candid consideration.

OTHER STATE MATTERS

The report of the state treasurer showing the financial condition of the state for the biennial period ending June 30, 1895, is as follows:

Received from counties		$3,014,631.80
Received from tax on insurance companies		241,123.05
Received from fees, state officers		101,155.60
Received from miscellaneous sources		162,606.99
Received from transfers from temporary school fund		4,733.91
Received from cash balance last report		412,981.45
Total		$3,937,232.80
State auditor's warrants redeemed	$3,624,378.39	
Cash balance on hand June 30,1895	312,854.41	
Total		$3,937,232.80

In connection with his biennial report the treasurer of state makes a valuable suggestion upon which it would be well for the general assembly to act. It is as follows: "I would call your attention and that of the general assembly, to the serious embarrassment which this office has experienced in the payment of warrants drawn by the auditor quarterly. The funds of the state reach their lowest point during the first half of January, April, July and October. After these dates very little revenue is received, except from about April 15th to May 1st and October 15th to November 1st. This condition of affairs has occurred for several years past, as evidenced by my predecessor in his last biennial report. The law does not specify any date for the quarterly drawing to begin. The custom has been to get in these warrants as early in January, April, July and October as possible. If the time could by statutory provision be extended to the 15th of February, May, August and November the treasurer would have little difficulty in paying warrants when presented. Under existing conditions we are compelled to ask the institutions to hold their warrants fifteen to thirty days.

"It seems to me that an extension in the time of drawing quarterly payments, as recommended above, would obviate these difficulties without any change in the law respecting the collection of taxes being required."

The very excellent report of the adjutant-general gives a detailed account of the operation of the military power of the state during the lawless and restless period of 1894. The National guard of Iowa is an organization composed of the best brain and blood of our state. In military bearing,

discipline and efficiency of service, it gives me pleasure to express my belief that it is the equal of any organization of its kind. Its importance is fully demonstrated in the adjutant-general's report and it is in every way worthy of your confidence and support.

The imperative necessity of maintaining the fullest confidence in the dairy products of our state renders the position of dairy commissioner of great importance. His department should be strengthened by auxiliary legislation, and its scope enlarged to include a supervision over all food products. The valuable report of the commissioner is referred to you for careful consideration.

More and more each year are the people turning their attention to fish culture and the preservation of fish in our rivers and lakes. Our fish laws are confessedly defective and the means of enforcement utterly inadequate. Valuable suggestions are made in the last report of the fish commissioner, and I would urge your attention to the importance of this subject.

The reports of the other state officers and commissioners cover a wide range of information, and include many important suggestions as to legislation needed in their various departments.

OPERATION OF LIQUOR LAWS

In response to a general demand of the people of the state that there should be legislation in the direction of reducing liquor selling to the minimum in counties where the liquor law had failed to prohibit, the Twenty-fifth General Assembly enacted what is known as the mulct law, which took effect July 4, 1894.

I have caused an investigation to be made of the operation of this law, the result of which I herewith transmit for information and consideration. The total number of government permits or licenses issued by the revenue department of the United States for the state of Iowa for the year commencing July 1, 1893, and ending June 30, 1894, which for convenience I will hereafter designate as the last year under state wide prohibition, was 6,032. The total number of government licenses issued during the year commencing July 1, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, which for convenience I will designate as the first year under the mulct law, was 4,264. The loss in government licenses by counties during the first year of the mulct law was 1,843. The gain in government licenses by counties for the same period was 75, the total net loss being 1,768.

July 1, 1895, there were fifty-one counties, having a population of 837,809, which had not adopted the mulct law. The number of government licenses issued in these counties during the last year under prohibition was 1,078; number of licenses issued during the first year under the mulct law, 890; net loss, 188, or 17½ per cent. On this same date, July 1, 1895, there were forty-eight counties, having a population of 1,220,260, which had adopted the mulct law. During the last year under prohibition the number of government licenses issued in these counties was 4,954; the first year under the mulct law the number was 3,374; net loss, 1,580, or 32 per cent.

The number of saloons against which the mulct tax was assessed during the first year of the operation of that law was 1,620, and the total revenue derived therefrom at $600

per annum was $972,000. This, together with the added penalties assessed by cities, made a total of $1,156,317.

The following tables show those counties in which the loss of government licenses was greatest and those counties in which there were gains in government licenses during the first year of the mulct law:

COUNTIES SHOWING GREATEST LOSS

COUNTIES	Last year under prohibitory law.	First year under mulct law.	Loss.
Black Hawk	84	45	39
Carroll	120	85	35
Clinton	280	172	108
Crawford	104	55	49
Fayette	100	57	43
Johnson	97	45	52
Linn	191	107	84
Plymouth	110	69	41
Polk	266	183	83
Pottawattamie	248	168	80
Scott	378	244	134
Woodbury	283	183	100
Des Moines	163	129	34
Total	2,424	1,542	882

COUNTIES SHOWING GAIN

COUNTIES	Last year under prohibitory law.	First year under mulct law.	Gain.
Adair	14	15	1
Clarke	6	12	6
Clay	20	23	3
Decatur	8	9	1

COUNTIES	Last Year under prohibitory law.	First year under mulct law.	Gain.
Dickinson	14	23	9
Franklin	10	15	5
Fremont	13	15	2
Henry	8	13	5
Jasper	30	31	1
Mitchell	16	17	1
Montgomery	17	26	9
Pocahontas	18	26	8
Poweshiek	3	8	5
Ringgold	6	10	4
Taylor	13	17	4
Van Buren	25	31	6
Washington	1	4	3
Wright	21	23	2
Total	243	318	75

In the light of this showing I most earnestly recommend that the mulct law be permitted to remain upon our statute books and that it be given a fair and impartial trial.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES

There is much discussion throughout our state of the advantages which would be gained to the people of Iowa by the passage of a public warehouse law similar to laws now in operation in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska and other states.

The absence of storage facilities entails a heavy annual loss to the people of Iowa. I refer this important question to you for earnest consideration to the end that legislation be enacted which will give the relief desired.

INTER-STATE CONVENTIONS

During the biennial period there have been twenty-eight commissions appointed to meet in conference similar commissions of other states.

The following are a few of the most important:

National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Nashville, Tenn.; National Prison Congress, St. Paul, Minn.; Farmers' National Congress, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Trans-Mississippi Congress, St. Louis, Mo.; Annual Convention of International Deep Waterways Association, Cleveland, Ohio; Western States Conference, Topeka, Kan.; Western Waterways Convention, Vicksburg, Miss.; Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts, City of Mexico, and to locate and mark position of Iowa regiments in the battle of Shiloh.

A large number of those appointed have attended these meetings and have borne the full burden of expense, as well as the donation of several days of valuable time. Public spiritedness is as essential to the good standing and influence of a state as it is to the standing and influence of a good citizen. I do not believe the state of Iowa receives the full benefit it should from its representatives in interstate conventions under the present plan of "honorary commissioners." No state in the union is more deeply interested in the movement for deep waterways than the great producing state of Iowa, and yet the delegates attending these conventions go more in an honorary than in a representative capacity. They pay their own expenses, stop at different hotels, are unorganized and consequently lacking in force and influence, which under other circumstances they would have. They meet the delegations of other

states who are organized—with their expenses paid by the state they represent—a compact representative commission whose influence and power is felt both on the floor of the convention and among its members. The state of Iowa should do its share as a public spirited state in the direction of making inter-state conventions a success, and further, it should see to it that its own representatives are placed in a position to receive such recognition and exert such influence as the importance of our state demands. A man may be intelligent, moral, upright, thrifty and prosperous, and yet so economical and lacking in public spiritedness that he is void of influence with his fellow men. A state can drift into the same condition in relation to sister states. I recommend a more liberal policy on the part of the state of Iowa in matters pertaining to inter-state meetings and conventions. Commissions appointed to attend these meetings should be made the state's representatives. The matter should be left to the discretion of the governor or executive council to determine what inter-state meetings are of sufficient importance for the state of Iowa to send representatives and then authority should be given to the council to audit and pay the actual expenses of commissioners in attending these meetings.

IOWA AND NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

The Twenty-fifth General Assembly provided for the appointment of a commission to locate and mark the positions of Iowa troops at the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. This commission has done its work faithfully and its report is submitted for your consideration. I

most earnestly approve the recommendation for an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of appropriate monuments to mark the position of the Iowa regiments which took part in these great battles, as a just recognition of the valor of Iowa's soldiers.

On March 11, 1895, I appointed a commission to attend the reunion of the Shiloh Battlefield Association at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. In an official report made by this commission the following statements were set forth:

"Changes in the roads which traversed the nearly 3,000 acres over which the battle raged, the almost complete demolition of all the old buildings and the new ones erected, many of them on other locations, and still other changes which space forbids enumerating in a report which must necessarily be brief, all united in making the task of locating the positions held, so difficult, that it was impossible, during the two days alloted to us, to visit that portion of the battlefield where the Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments were engaged.

"Owing to these facts and the work that will soon be commenced under the direction of the national park commissioners, which will result in still further changes, thus rendering the task of locating the positions held by our regiments even more difficult than now, we respectfully recommend and urge that you appoint at an early day a commission of one or more members of each of the eleven regiments engaged in the battle, whose duty it shall be to visit, as soon as possible, the battlefield and complete the work begun by us."

With this report and recommendation before me and

knowing that the finger of time is fast removing the old landmarks of this memorable field, and that each year makes the task of identifying the position of Iowa regiments more difficult, I complied with the foregoing request and appointed a commission consisting of one from each of the eleven Iowa regiments which took part in this engagement. Their report is before you; their work, I believe, has been faithfully and conscientiously done; the expense has been borne by the individual members of this commission and I believe it is but just that the state should reimburse them, and I recommend that an appropriation be made therefor. It will devolve upon you to take such action as will show the appreciation of Iowa for the brave men who upheld the honor of our state and the integrity of the union on this great battlefield of Shiloh.

Nearly every northern state, as well as the general government, is now erecting permanent memorials in our great national military parks to mark the positions held by the union arms. Iowa, like her sons who helped make those scenes historic, should take an advanced position in this movement and provide at once for the erection of appropriate monuments, which shall most fittingly do honor to her brave.

In this connection I would also suggest that the state of Iowa take action in the direction of having the battlefield of Vicksburg made a national park, that the scene of this most important campaign, in which 70 per cent of Iowa's enlisted men took part, may be properly preserved and commemorated.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

The year 1896 marks the fiftieth anniversary of our statehood. During the half century of its history as a state, Iowa has made a record unsurpassed in the annals of nations or of peoples, and this general assembly should take measures for a fitting recognition of this important event. In addition to any temporary observance of our semi-centennial which may commend itself to you, it would seem that the most eminently appropriate action would be in the way of some distinctive legislation looking toward the erection and maintenance of a historical museum or memorial hall, which should be not only a perpetual reminder of the greatness of our state, but a permanent repository for the annals of its past and future.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

VETO MESSAGE

FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE[1]

MAY 5, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 42—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Senate File No. 212—An Act to define what shall constitute Fraternal, Beneficiary Societies, Orders or Associations, the regulation of their business, and the repeal of all existing acts inconsistent herewith, is disapproved and this day filed with the Secretary of State with reasons for such disapproval as follows:

The Bill entitled "An Act to define what shall constitute Fraternal, Beneficiary Societies, Orders or Associations; to provide for their incorporation and the regulation of their business, and for the punishment for the violation of the provisions of the act of their incorporation, and to repeal all existing acts inconsistent therewith," being known as Senate File No. 212, having passed both Houses of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly was presented to me for approval on the sixth day of April, 1894, that being the day of the final adjournment of the said Twenty-fifth General Assembly. Being satisfied that said Bill should not become a law, I am compelled to disapprove the same, my objections thereto being as follows:

[1] This is not strictly speaking a "veto message" since it was not communicated to either branch of the General Assembly. It is nevertheless a veto and should be placed under this head.

A portion of Section 7 of said bill is as follows: "Upon the filing in the office of said auditor of the declaration required by the last preceding section, together with a sworn statement by three of said corporators that at least..... hundred persons eligible under the proposed laws of such society, order or association in membership therein have in good faith made application in writing for membership, and if found by him conformable to the requirements of this act, and not inconsistent with the constitution and law of the United States and of this state, he shall thereupon cause the said declaration to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall deliver to such society, order, or association a certified copy of the papers so filed and recorded in his office, together with a license or certificate of said auditor to such society, order or association to carry on the work of a fraternal beneficiary society, order or association as proposed in said declaration, and upon such certified copy and license or certificate being filed in the office of the Auditor of State, and when at least..... hundred persons have subscribed in writing to the beneficiary members therein, and have paid in one full assessment in cash according to its proposed laws and the auditor of state shall have certified that it has complied with the provisions of this act and is authorized to transact business, the said corporators and those who may hereafter become associated with them or their successors shall be constituted a body politic and corporate, with the powers and privileges of a fraternal beneficiary society, order or association.

"Any fraternal beneficiary society, order or association as defined by section 1, of this act, transacting business in this

state, and incorporated under the laws of this state, may re-incorporate under the provisions of this act by filing with said auditor a declaration adopted by the board of trustees, directors, council, committee or other governing body of said association, and signed and duly acknowledged by the president, secretary and treasurer with the seal thereof, which shall contain the name of said corporation, the mode and manner in which the corporate powers granted by this act are to be exercised, the name and official title of the officers, trustees, representatives, or other persons by whatsoever name or title designated who are to have and exercise the general control and management of its affairs, and all its funds and the mode and manner of their selection, and the place where the principal office for the transaction of business within the state is located. Upon filing in the office of said auditor of the declaration herein required, together with the sworn statement of three of said officers, that at least.....hundred persons are bona fide members of said society, order, or association, and that one full assessment has been paid according to its laws, and if found conformable to the provisions of this act, the said auditor shall record and deliver to said association or society a certified copy of such declaration and such certificate, together with his license to carry on the work of a fraternal beneficiary society, order or association, as proposed in said declaration; and upon the same being filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the principal office for the transaction of its business is located, the said society, order or association shall thereupon be duly incorporated under the provisions of this act."

This Bill is incomplete and uncertain and ought not to become a law, repealing existing laws which are complete and certain. That portion of Section 7 quoted is incomplete for the reason that the number of hundred has not been supplied by legislative enactment; a blank hundred is uncertain. Without supplying the blank with the number of hundred, the bill is incomplete and of no force or effect. The supplying of the blank with the number of hundred is a legislative act, and consequently no executive officer has any power to supply or fill in these blanks.

Section 9 of this bill is as follows: "No contract with any such association shall be valid when there is a contract, agreement or understanding between the member and the beneficiary that the beneficiary or any person for him shall pay such member's assessment and dues, or either of them." I believe the provisions of Section 9 of this bill would lead to endless litigation, and in innumerable cases would defeat the very object of fraternal life insurance.

Surely the legislature of Iowa never intended passing a law making a life insurance contract invalid because a stricken husband (who is the member, and who has paid his dues and assessments regularly for years that his wife and children shall be kept from poverty and want in case of his death) turns in his stricken and helpless condition to that wife (who is the beneficiary) and has an understanding with her that she shall pay his assessments and dues.

The said Bill being entitled and numbered as above stated is with the foregoing objections thereto deposited in the office of the Secretary of State this 6th day of May, 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 26, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 17 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Gentlemen:

I take great pleasure in reminding the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the fact that we have living with us as a citizen of the State of Iowa, a gentleman who for more than two-thirds of a century has made his home with us.

He is a native of Indiana, but shortly after he attained his majority he came to this country which was then known as the "Far West," and soon enjoyed the honor and distinction of serving as a delegate in Congress from the territory of Michigan, his district embracing an area stretching from Lake Huron to the Missouri River.

He introduced a bill in Congress which organized the State of Wisconsin and gave that great State its name.

Afterwards it was largely through his efforts that the State of Minnesota was organized, and to him was accorded the honor of naming its first territorial governor.

At his earnest solicitation the territory of Iowa was organized and he also gave to it its name, and upon its admission as a state was elected as the first United States Senator from Iowa. He suggested the names of Clayton, Calhoun, Clay, Buchanan, Jackson, Fremont, Benton, Davis, and Polk to be given to certain counties of Iowa in honor of the eminent

statesmen of that day, many of whom were his personal friends and colleagues, thereby giving evidence of the friendship which he entertained toward the great national characters whose names and memories he thus wished to perpetuate. The county of Linn he named in honor of Senator Linn of Missouri, bestowing that name upon one of his daughters at the same time.

This distinguished citizen was a drummer boy in the war of 1812 and was a prominent character in the Black Hawk War. He was at one time an equal partner with Daniel Webster, which firm entered lands from the government now occupied by the cities of Madison, Wisconsin, and Sioux City, Iowa. He was an intimate and personal friend of Andrew Jackson, and in 1823 he acted as special escort through the state of Kentucky to the General when he was on his way to Washington to take his seat in Congress. In 1824, by resolution of Congress, he was made a member of the reception committee to meet Lafayette when that illustrious patriot visited this country.

The gentleman to whom I refer, the Hon. George W. Jones, is now living in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, strong and vigorous in health, and is looking forward with pleasant anticipations to his ninetieth birthday which will occur on the 12th day of April next.

I would suggest as an appropriate recognition of the services rendered by this eminent citizen of Iowa, that an invitation be extended him to visit the capitol of his state upon this occasion, of his ninetieth birthday and that he be received by the members of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly in joint convention. FRANK D. JACKSON.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1896

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 24

To the Senate:

I herewith transmit to you notification of a vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial Schools, caused by the death of Thomas Mitchell, elected for the term ending April 12, 1900, and temporarily filled by the appointment of M. H. Davis. Also of a vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees of the College for the Blind, caused by the resignation of Thomas Bell, elected for the term ending April 12, 1896, which are required to be filled by the General Assembly. FRANK D. JACKSON.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 15, 1896

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 24

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the statutes I herewith transmit to you notification of the following appointments made, subject to the approval of the Senate: John W. Morton, appointed commissioner of Iowa Soldiers' Home, January 7, 1896, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. R. Ratekin, appointed for the term ending April 30, 1898; also Levi B. Raymond, appointed Commissioner of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, January 13, 1896, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of N. A. Merrell, appointed for the term ending April 30, 1896. FRANK D. JACKSON.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 16, 1896

From the Iowa Legislative Documents, 1896, Vol. IV

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4 of the Constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted and the reason therefor, and also of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures were made, and the several amounts remitted, during my official term, which closed January 16, 1896.[1]

FRANK D. JACKSON.

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[1] For full report of each case see *Iowa Legislative Documents* for 1896, Vol. IV.

PROCLAMATIONS

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 9, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 48—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

In the National cemeteries of our country and elsewhere lie buried hundreds of thousands of the great volunteer army who gave all that they had to dignify American labor, to exalt American citizenship and to insure a lasting union upon the great plain of common liberty. The 30th of May has by National and State legislation been set apart as a public holiday consecrated to the memory of those dead soldiers of the Union. Each succeeding year serves to teach us how deep a debt of gratitude is due those who laid down their lives that we might enjoy a continuance of the liberties and prosperity of this Republic:

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa do hereby request that all the people of this commonwealth refrain upon that day from all unnecessary labor, and join with the surviving members of the Armies of the Republic in paying homage to the memory of their fallen comrades, and with a spirit of patriotic and reverent solemnity study their cause; respect their virtues; emulate their heroism and mourn their sacrifices. Let us renew our fealty to the principles and institutions for which they died.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(L. S.) Done at Des Moines this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

MAY 23, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 49—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the 28th of April in the town of Missouri Valley, in the County of Harrison, State of Iowa, Ada W. Whitney was feloniously murdered by one Davis (first name unknown), and

Whereas, said Davis has so far managed to escape arrest for said crime, and is now a fugitive from justice;

Therefore, Know Ye, That I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of said Davis, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this twenty-third day of May, 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Sec'y of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

MAY 23, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 50—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the 21st day of January, 1894, in Sand Creek township, in the County of Union, State of Iowa, G. G. Goodale was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Therefore, Know Ye, That I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this twenty-third day of May, 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Sec'y of State.

ON THE TRANSFER OF THE IOWA BATTLE FLAGS TO THE STATE CAPITOL

JUNE 28, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 53—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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The Twenty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Iowa enacted a law providing for the better preservation of the colors, standards and battle flags borne by the Iowa regiments and batteries during the War of the Rebellion. In compliance with the provisions of said law hermetically sealed glass cases have been provided and placed in appropriate positions in the corridor of the capitol in which the battle flags will be preserved.

The 10th day of August, 1894, has been selected as an appropriate day for the transfer of the Iowa battle flags from the State Arsenal to the capitol building.

This great occasion, one of the last official acts of our State in patriotic remembrance of that heroic army which she sent forth to defend the flag while yet in the very infancy of her statehood, is one in which every true citizen of Iowa will be deeply interested. The hardships and sacrifices, the alternating victories and defeats, and the final triumph and after glory of that army are matters of history; but, the battle flags around which our Iowa soldiers rallied and under the folds of which they marched through smoke of battle to victory or death, are left to us, a precious heritage toward which the hearts of all Iowans go forth in grateful remembrance.

Now, therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the

State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that the 10th day of August, 1894, be known and referred to as Battle Flag Day, and that it be observed as a public holiday consecrated to the memory of the patriotism and valor of Iowa soldiers, living and dead.

Let the subject of patriotism, as represented in the one hundred and thirty-three flags that led the seventy thousand Iowa soldiers into battle, be the inspiring sentiment of the day, and I hereby request that all the people of this commonwealth refrain upon that day from unnecessary labor and join in appropriate exercises in commemoration of this patriotic occasion.

With a spirit of reverent solemnity, let the people of Iowa devote this day to the consideration of the relations of the citizen to the flag; of liberty as distinct from license, of loyalty, patriotism and heroism. Let us again renew our devotion to the flag; our fidelity to the law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(L. S.) Done at Des Moines this twenty-eighth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

ON THE PREVENTION OF FIRES

AUGUST 4, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 54—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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To the people of Iowa:

An unusual number of fires have occurred within our state during the last few weeks resulting in great hardships and serious loss to our people. The scarcity of water occasioned by the unprecedented drouth increases the danger of fires and seriously cripples our usually efficient organizations in means and methods of extinguishing them.

I would therefore, suggest to the people of the State that extraordinary precaution be taken by all to guard against this danger. Let the mayors of cities and towns have all appliances for extinguishing fires thoroughly tested and put in readiness at once. Let all inflammable garbage be removed from the streets and alleys; boxes and empty oil barrels moved to a safe distance. Let additional fire patrols be established, and in every way seek to reduce the liability of disasters of this kind, to the very minimum.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(SEAL) Done at Des Moines this fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

AUGUST 24, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 56—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the 5th day of August, A. D., 1894, the crime of Arson was committed upon the barn of E. Stiers in the town of Grand Mound, Clinton County, Iowa, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to be paid to the person or persons who may discover and make known the evidence which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of said crime.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this twenty-fourth day of August, A. D., 1894.

(GREAT SEAL)

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 25, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 56—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, by virtue of an Act passed by the Twenty-third General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the first Monday in September of each recurring year is declared a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day:

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa do hereby recommend and request that on that day, it being the third day of September in the present year, the factories, offices, and all places where labor is employed be closed, that opportunity may be given the employer and employed to celebrate this day in a manner befitting the purpose to which it is dedicated.

Let the people of Iowa assemble together in their respective localities, and by appropriate exercises manifest their deep appreciation of the manual laborers of our State, upon whose industry, fidelity and continued devotion to duty the development and prosperity of Iowa depends.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this Twenty-fifty day of August, A. D., 1894.

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON.

ON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD

SEPTEMBER 1, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 57—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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With profound sorrow it is my painful duty to announce to the people of Iowa the death of Samuel J. Kirkwood. His great life went out on Saturday afternoon, September 1st. The golden age of 81 years had been almost attained. He was born in Harford County, Maryland, December 20, 1813. Before becoming a resident of Iowa he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1850, and the impress of his opinions was stamped upon, and yet remains a part of the fundamental law of that State. In 1855 he came to Iowa and at once his worth was recognized and he was elected a State Senator in 1856. In his duties as Senator his character and ability in the defense of common rights made him prominent, and in 1859 he was made the nominee of his party by acclamation for the position of Chief Executive, and was re-elected in 1861. He was again elected Governor in 1875 and during this term was chosen United States Senator. In 1881 he was chosen Secretary of the Interior by President Garfield, and was not only a member of the Cabinet, but a trusted Counsellor to the President.

Time and opportunity are serious scales in which to weigh a public life or public acts. Samuel J. Kirkwood, one of the Nation's greatest War Governors, the close personal and trusted friend and early supporter of the great Abraham Lincoln, was a power in himself reaching far

beyond Iowa and its people. The nation shared the greatness of his life; Iowa enjoyed the distinction of his supreme manhood; her people revere his memory, mourn his loss, and Iowa bids her sons to emulate his example for integrity of character.

He will rest in the bosom of the State he loved, whose loyalty he promoted, whose honor he protected. He made its proudest history and made it glorious by his love of principle and of patriotism. His greatest memorial will be his untarnished name—a synonym of honesty before policy.

Samuel J. Kirkwood lived in the affections of the people of this State irrespective of party, and in his death partisanship hides its face under a veil of sincere sorrow.

In respect to the memory of this great character, let the flags on all public buildings of the State be displayed at half mast and the Capitol building of the State be appropriately draped, and on the day of the funeral let all public offices be closed.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this first day of September, A. D., 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

WM. M. MCFARLAND,

Sec. of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 2, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 65—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Pursuant to Law, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the sixth day of that month, of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Secretary of State;

The office of Auditor of State;

The office of Treasurer of State;

The office of Attorney-General;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the full term;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the term expiring December 31, 1897, said office being now temporarily filled by Horace E. Deemer;

The office of Clerk of the Supreme Court;

The office of Supreme Court Reporter;

The office of Railroad Commissioner;

By vote of the electors of each of the eleven Congressional Districts:

The office of Representative in Congress from each of said districts;

By vote of the electors of the following Judicial Districts, the office of Judge of the District Court as follows:

The first Judicial District, two Judges;

The Second Judicial District, four Judges;

The Third Judicial District, two Judges;

The Fourth Judicial District, four judges;

The Fifth Judicial District, three Judges;

The Sixth Judicial District, three Judges;

The Seventh Judicial District, four Judges;

The Eighth Judicial District, one Judge;

The Eighth Judicial District, one Judge for the unexpired term of S. H. Fairall, said office being now temporarily filled by M. J. Wade;

The Ninth Judicial District, four Judges;

The Ninth Judicial District, one Judge to fill the vacancy now temporarily filled by W. A. Spurrier;

The Tenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Eleventh Judicial District, three Judges;

The Twelfth Judicial District, one Judge;

The Thirteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Thirteenth Judicial District, one Judge for the unexpired term of L. O. Hatch, deceased, said office being now temporarily filled by E. E. Cooley;

The Fourteenth Judicial District, one Judge;

The Fifteenth Judicial District, three Judges;

The Fifteenth Judicial District, one Judge for the unexpired term of Horace E. Deemer, said office being now temporarily filled by W. S. Lewis;

The Sixteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Seventeenth Judicial District, one Judge;

The Eighteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Eighteenth Judicial District, one Judge for the unex-

pired term of J. H. Preston, said office being now temporarily filled by W. G. Thompson;

The Nineteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

Whereof, all Electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this second day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-eighth.

(SEAL)

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Secretary of State.

C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

NOVEMBER 8, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 71—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about October 31, 1885, in Stanton township in the County of Plymouth and State of Iowa, Arza Parker was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities,

Now therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a Reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime. Said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal (SEAL) of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this eighth day of November, A. D., 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 9, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 72—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The People of Iowa have much for which to be thankful. Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States and in compliance with a time honored custom, do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, 1894, as a day of public thanksgiving, and I do hereby recommend to the people of this commonwealth that they properly observe this day by refraining from the pursuits of their secular callings, and

that they unite in thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for his infinite goodness and mercy, and most earnestly beseech a continuance of divine providence during the coming year.

Let us remember the poor and needy by ministering to their wants and bringing joy to their hearts.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at the Capitol in the City of Des Moines this ninth day of
(SEAL) November, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, of the State of Iowa the forty-eighth, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

NOVEMBER 17, 1894

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 74—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about September 29th, 1894, near the town of Hamburg in the County of Fremont and State of Iowa, one M. L. Donnelly was feloniously murdered by one L. H. Davidson, and

Whereas, the said L. H. Davidson has so far managed to evade arrest for said crime and is now a fugitive from justice,

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said L. H. Davidson, said reward to be paid upon his conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal (L. S.) of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 17th day of November, 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

JANUARY 29, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 84—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about November 24th, 1894, near the town of Hastings in the County of Mills and State of Iowa, one Philip Booth was feloniously murdered by one Albert Bowen, and

Whereas, the said Albert Bowen has so far managed to evade arrest for said crime and is now a fugitive from justice;

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said Albert Bowen, said reward to be paid upon his conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (SEAL) Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 29th day of January, 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 17, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 97—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

A grateful people have through their National and State representatives, set apart the 30th day of May as a public holiday dedicated to the memory of their patriotic dead.

To the American citizen this country is sacred not only for all that there is in Hope, but even more,—for that which is held in Memory. In the observance of Memorial Day, we, as a people, honor not only our departed patriots,

but the principles for which they fought and the country they died to save;

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby request that the people of this State refrain upon that day from all unnecessary labor and from all public amusements, and join with the surviving members of the Armies of the Republic in the observance of an occasion that teaches the highest examples of love of country and obedience to law,—an occasion which cements American citizenship in bonds of unalterable obligation.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(SEAL) Done at Des Moines this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 2, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 103—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa in just recognition of the services of the manual laborers of our State has set apart the first Monday in September of each year as a legal holiday, to be known as "Labor Day:"

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend and request that on that day, it being the second day of September in the present year, the employers of labor throughout the State do cheerfully co-operate with their employes in the observance of this day to the end that the bonds of sympathy be strengthened between them, and that they may more clearly discern that their interests are entirely in common, and that the welfare of one depends upon the prosperity of the other. Let the people of Iowa in appropriate ways manifest their appreciation of this important element of our citizenship, upon whose skill and fidelity the strength and prosperity of our State so largely depends.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (SEAL) Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this second day of August, A. D. 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 18, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 109—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about August 25th, 1895, in the city of Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, one Max Noack and one Ora Minter

were feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of said crime. Said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (SEAL) Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 18th day of September, A. D. 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 18, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 110—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about April 21st, 1894, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, one Wesley Wilson was feloniously murdered by one William Brooks and one William Cannon, and

Whereas, the said William Brooks and the said William Cannon have so far managed to evade arrest for said crime and are now fugitives from justice,

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a Reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said William Brooks, and, also, a Reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said William Cannon. Said rewards to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (SEAL) Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 18th day of September, A. D., 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 2, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 113—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to law, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the fifth day of that month of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State;

The office of Lieutenant-Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the electors of the several Senatorial Districts designated below: the office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of said Districts, to-wit:

The Second District, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Van Buren;

The Third District, composed of the counties of Appanoose and Davis;

The Fourth District, composed of the counties of Wayne and Lucas;

The Fifth District, composed of the counties of Ringgold, Decatur and Union;

The Sixth District, composed of the counties of Taylor and Adams;

The Eighth District, composed of the counties of Mills and Montgomery;

The Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Warren and Clarke;

The Fourteenth District, composed of the county of Mahaska;

The Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Marion and Monroe;

The Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of Madison and Adair;

The Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Audubon, Dallas and Guthrie;

The Nineteenth District, composed of the county of Pottawattamie;

The Twenty-third District, composed of the county of Jackson;

The Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Jones and Cedar;

The Twenty-fifth District, composed of the counties of Johnson and Iowa;

The Twenty-sixth District, composed of the county of Linn;

The Twenty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Webster and Calhoun;

The twenty-eighth District, composed of the county of Marshall;

The Thirty-first District, composed of the counties of Story and Boone;

The Thirty-second District, composed of the county of Woodbury;

The Thirty-third District, composed of the counties of Buchanan and Delaware;

The Thirty-sixth District, composed of the county of Clayton;

The Thirty-ninth District, composed of the counties of Butler and Bremer;

The Fortieth District, composed of the counties of Allamakee and Fayette;

The Forty-first District, composed of the counties of Mitchell, Worth and Winnebago;

The forty-third District, composed of the counties of Cerro Gordo, Franklin and Hancock;

The Forty-sixth District, composed of the counties of Ida, Cherokee and Plymouth;

The Forty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Clay and Palo Alto;

The forty-ninth District, composed of the counties of O'Brien, Osceola, Lyon and Sioux;

By vote of the electors of the several Representative Districts:

The office of Representative in the General Assembly, the apportionment being as follows:

For the First (Lee), Twenty-first (Des Moines), Thirty-first (Pottawattamie), Thirty-seventh (Polk), Forty-third (Scott), Forty-fifth (Clinton), Forty-eighth (Linn), Fifty-eighth (Woodbury), and the Sixty-ninth (Dubuque), Districts, two Representatives each.

For the Second (Van Buren), Third (Davis), Fourth (Appanoose), Fifth (Wayne), Sixth (Decatur), Seventh (Ringgold), Eighth (Taylor), Ninth (Page), Tenth (Fremont), Eleventh (Mills), Twelfth (Montgomery), Thirteenth (Adams), Fourteenth (Union), Fifteenth (Clarke), Sixteenth (Lucas), Seventeenth (Monroe), Eighteenth (Wapello), Nineteenth (Jefferson), Twentieth (Henry), Twenty-second (Louisa), Twenty-third (Washington), Twenty-fourth (Keokuk), Twenty-fifth (Mahaska), Twenty-sixth (Marion), Twenty-seventh (Warren), Twenty-eighth (Madison), Twenty-ninth (Adair), Thirtieth (Cass), Thirty-second (Harrison), Thirty-third (Shelby), Thirty-fourth (Audubon), Thirty-fifth (Guthrie), Thirty-sixth, (Dallas), Thirty-eighth (Jasper), Thirty-ninth (Poweshiek), Fortieth (Iowa), Forty-first (Johnson), Forty-second (Muscatine),

Forty-fourth (Cedar), Forty-sixth (Jackson), Forty-seventh (Jones), Forty-ninth (Benton), Fiftieth (Tama), Fifty-first (Marshall), Fifty-second (Story), Fifty-third (Boone), Fifty-fourth (Greene), Fifty-fifth (Carroll), Fifty-sixth (Crawford), Fifty-seventh (Monona and Ida), Fifty-ninth (Cherokee), Sixtieth (Sac), Sixty-first (Calhoun), Sixty-second (Webster), Sixty-third (Hamilton), Sixty-fourth (Hardin), Sixty-fifth (Grundy), Sixty-sixth (Black Hawk), Sixty-seventh (Buchanan), Sixty-eighth (Delaware), Seventieth (Clayton), Seventy-first (Fayette), Seventy-second (Bremer), Seventy-third (Butler), Seventy-fourth (Franklin), Seventy-fifth (Wright and Hancock), Seventy-sixth (Humboldt and Pocahontas), Seventy-seventh (Buena Vista), Seventy-eighth (Plymouth), Seventy-ninth (Sioux), Eightieth (O'Brien and Lyon), Eighty-first (Osceola, Emmet and Dickinson), Eighty-second (Palo Alto and Clay), Eighty-third (Kossuth), Eighty-fourth (Cerro Gordo), Eighty-fifth (Floyd), Eighty-sixth (Chickasaw), Eighty-seventh (Allamakee), Eighty-eighth (Winneshiek), Eighty-ninth (Howard) Ninetieth (Mitchell), and Ninety-first (Worth and Winnebago), Districts, one Representative each.

By vote of the electors of the First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lee and Des Moines:

The office of District Judge in said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. M. Casey, and now temporarily filled by A. J. McCrary.

By vote of the electors of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the county of Dubuque:

The office of Senator from said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of I. W. Baldwin.

By vote of the electors of the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District composed of the counties of Black Hawk and Grundy:

The office of Senator from said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. M. Rea.

Whereof, All electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(L. S.)

Done at Des Moines, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-ninth.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

NOVEMBER 7, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 120—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about October 14, 1895, near the town of Osage in the county of Mitchell and State of Iowa, one Price V. Evans was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime; said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this seventh day of November, 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 15, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 127—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

During the year now drawing to a close the people of Iowa have had many evidences of the goodness and mercy which Almighty God has seen fit in his infinite love to bestow upon them. Our State has been free from civil discords, from pestilence and from devastating elements. The toil of the husbandman has been rewarded with the most bounteous harvest and on every hand are seen evidences of increased intelligence and growing prosperity. In grateful recognition of these manifold blessings and in accordance

with the proclamation of the President of the United States and the honored custom of our forefathers,

I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, 1895, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Let the people of this commonwealth refrain on that day from all unnecessary labor, and amid the surroundings of the home and at the family altar and in the places dedicated to public worship, observe the day as becomes a Christian people. Let us especially show our gratitude for the blessings we have received by remembering the poor and unfortunate and administering to the sick and afflicted. Let us invoke with earnest hearts the future guidance and mercy of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 15th day of November, 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 3, 1895

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 137—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas I am satisfied that on or about the 19th day of July A. D. 1895, the crime of Arson was committed upon the United Evangelical church situated near Nevada, in Story County Iowa, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; and that on or about the 16th day of November, A. D. 1895 the crime of Arson was attempted upon the United Evangelical church building erected at the same place, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities

Now, Therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to be paid to the person or persons who may discover and make known the evidence which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of said crime.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this third day of December A. D. 1895.

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS MARION DRAKE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Francis Marion Drake was born at Rushville, Illinois, on December 30, 1830. At the age of seven he removed with his parents to Fort Madison, Iowa. Here he received a common school education. His second Iowa home was at Drakeville, a town in Davis County founded by his father, John Adam Drake.

In 1852 Mr. Drake led an expedition overland to California. A second trip to California was made in 1854. During the Civil War he served with distinction in the Union army. After the war Mr. Drake engaged extensively in railroad building and in banking.

In 1895 the Republican party elected Mr. Drake to the office of Governor. This position he held for one term, from 1896 to 1898. His home at the time of his election was Centerville; and to this place he retired at the close of his term of office. He died on November 20, 1903.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 16, 1896

From the Iowa Legislative Documents, 1896, Vol. I

To the Senate and House of Representatives and to the People of the State of Iowa:

In entering upon the grave and responsible duties of the office of chief executive of Iowa, I beg to express my sincere thanks to the people of the state for the high honor that has been conferred upon me.

Recognizing, as I sincerely do, that the honor is not in the mere holding of the office, but in the faithful, unselfish, honest, and efficient discharge of its duties, and in the service of the whole people, I ask you, as members of the general assembly, and the people whom you represent, for your influence and co-operation to enable me to discharge these duties, and to meet these responsibilities, with wisdom, with love for humanity, and with reverence for Almighty God.

This representative body, selected by the people from their own number because of their fitness to legislate, I have no doubt will enact wise and wholesome laws for the protection, prosperity, and happiness of the people as a whole, and without partiality or favoritism to any classes.

From my knowledge of the distinguished gentlemen of which this intelligent body is composed, I am impressed with the belief that nothing will be omitted, in the way of

legislation, necessary to be enacted for the promotion of the best interests of this great commonwealth and for the development of all its material resources.

Be assured, therefore, that there will be no dictation attempted on the part of the executive or any disposition on his part to interfere with your deliberations.

The high respect for, and confidence entertained in, this general assembly by the executive, and its acquired knowledge and experience in the work of legislation, justify his belief that there exists no necessity for an elaborate message, or for entering into specific and extended recommendations.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF IOWA

This year marks an epoch in the history of Iowa. Fifty years ago this state was admitted into the Union. The state as we now know it did not then exist. Civilization was confined largely to the eastern border. Where this magnificent capitol now stands was an almost unbroken wilderness; in the northwestern part of the state, which is now dotted with homes of happy and prosperous people, the Indians were still in possession of the virgin soil. We who came to Iowa at that time, or before that time, have not only seen this wonderful transformation, but we are glad to feel that we have had our part in this state building. We rejoice with those who have come since, by either birth or adoption, into this great family. One is tempted to linger over the work which has been done in this state. There is so much which was endured, so much which was achieved, so much which was accomplished, so much to tell. Later in the year, when the admission of Iowa into the

union is celebrated, I hope that all these things may be appropriately told to the honor of the past and for the inspiration of the future.

I call attention to this matter now, because I want to urge upon the legislature the fact that the state cannot neglect her semi-centennial. We must wait fifty more years, when all of us who participated in the founding of the state will have passed away, before we are afforded another such opportunity. I do not know what form the celebration should take, but I do know this, that it ought to be on a scale corresponding to the greatness of Iowa. We have here a commonwealth of which we have no cause to be ashamed. Let us lift her up so that all the states may see how fair she is, how worthy to be beloved. The legislature can do nothing that will meet with the more hearty approval of the people of the whole state, for this event appeals to all the pride that is in men and women, and stirs up a thousand memories which are cherished by all the people.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

No state contributed more of loyalty, of patriotism, or of human sacrifice, during the sanguinary struggle for the maintenance of the union and the government of our fathers, than did our own beloved Iowa. In that terrible conflict from in 1861 to in 1865, she was always among the first to respond, and always ready to supply her quota. The courage and patriotism of her soldiers were exhibited on almost every battlefield of the war, where they heroically fought and bravely fell, always at the front. Of 75,000 men enrolled, over one-tenth of her population, more than 12,000

sacrificed their lives and many more their health. Her sons readily responded to their country's call, and no higher roll of honor for bravery, loyalty, and efficiency can be produced in all the world than what their record shows.

How fitting then that a monument should be erected as a tribute to their memory, and as a testimonial to their courage, patriotism and fidelity to their country. This work, which was placed in the hands of an able and patriotic board of commissioners, is far advanced, and I trust the completed monument will soon be formally presented to the people of Iowa. It would be fitting, historically and otherwise, if this consummation could be effected during the present year. The monument will stand, not only to testify to the fidelity to the union on the part of the people of Iowa, and to the valor of those who fought in the union army, but as a testimonial to the sense of patriotic gratitude on the part of those who are sharing in the benefits of the victories which were won by the armies of Iowa and the union.

IN MEMORIAM

In this place, it is fitting that I should speak of the two members of the commission that has had charge of the construction of the monument, who have passed away since the general assembly's last session. I speak standing in the shadow of a bereavement which is personal to all of us. Him who was thus taken from us, it was my high privilege to know for half a century. It cannot be improper, even in a state paper, thus to speak of Judge Wright, for his name is identified with all that is best in fifty years of

Iowa's history. I cannot say what he has been to me in all these years; and standing on the threshold of the high office for which I have just qualified I feel, and frankly say it, that I shall miss him and his wise counsel. He was one of the noblest of the builders of the commonwealth, one who illustrated its best citizenship, adorned its social life, exalted its jurisprudence, and in all things honored the state. I would that I might speak of all that he was to the state, but that would involve a review of the entire history of Iowa.

On Governor Kirkwood had been laid a heavy burden in a time of great public peril. He it was, under whose inspiring leadership and efficient management, more than fifty regiments were recruited, equipped, and sent forth to do battle for the union and the life of the nation. He, too, filled a large place in the history of the state.

Both these men served their generation and future generations faithfully and well. Integrity and devotion to duty were characteristic of each of them, and their sturdy manliness and thorough sincerity made them beloved by all the people. Among the careers which in all the days of the commonwealth shall most illumine its history, and furnish felicitous lessons for its youth, will ever be those of George Grover Wright and Samuel Jordan Kirkwood.

A MEMORIAL HALL

In this connection, allow me to indorse most cordially the recommendation of my esteemed predecessor, favoring the erection, at as early a day as possible, of a memorial, historical, and art building. It would seem appropriate

that this desirable project—seconded, as I believe, by every lover of the state—should be commenced, if not finished, in our semi-centennial year.

Iowa's history has been made rapidly during the fifty years, and is being made even more rapidly year by year. Thanks to the enterprise and untiring energy of a few of our citizens, and to many distinguished lovers of art and literature without the state, who have so liberally contributed their generous gifts, we now have many valuable treasures, fine paintings, works of art, and historical manuscripts, as well as mementoes and relics of early days and of the war, for the safe keeping and convenient exhibition of which we have no adequate accommodation. The state is constantly being remembered in this direction by liberal donors, and will be much more so, when they are assured that ample provision has been made so that the articles contributed can be suitably placed, safely cared for, and fairly exhibited for the benefit of the public.

To this end I recommend a suitable building, fire proof, and complete in all its appointments, where may be gathered, preserved, and exhibited these much coveted treasures.

STATUE TO JUSTICE SAMUEL F. MILLER

Not alone as warriors and chieftains are men great, and to be cherished in the memory of the people. When the spirit left the body of the lamented Judge Samuel F. Miller, of the federal court, a great man had fallen, and the nation mourned.

As a young man he was the friend and appointee of the immortal Lincoln. His was the soul of wisdom and honor.

He was Iowa's son, her greatest legal light, the peer of Chief Justice Marshall. His pre-eminent ability was fully recognized, and his great heart, mind, and soul, his strict sense of justice, his purity of character, shone forth to the world a guiding light well worth observing. It has been suggested that a bronze statue of him be placed in our state capitol, and one in the capitol of the nation. I commend this to you and our representatives in congress.

THE FUTURE AND EDUCATION

But revering the past, and building monuments to its achievements, are not sufficient. We must keep our eyes on the future. The keynote of Iowa's future greatness is education. Iowa must educate; all America must educate, or perish. We who came to this state when schools were few and inadequate, and when colleges and universities were unknown, who had to look to life's rugged school for our education, are in position to appreciate the value of schools and colleges. As individuals and as a state, we have in a measure labored worthily in the cause of education. But there is much more to be done. It must be done gradually, I realize, but we ought, as a state, to keep constantly in mind some high ideal, and then strive to approach it.

That ideal for Iowa, in my opinion, ought to be this: A system of education beginning with the kindergarten, passing upward through the primary, intermediate, and high schools: a completed public school system, open to all and adequate for all; thence upward again through normal schools, where teachers shall be trained for the common

schools, and ending in the state university with a course of study comprehensive as any on the continent. Co-ordinate with it, there will be ample room for the colleges and universities of the various denominations, which have done so much, and made so many sacrifices, for higher education. I see no room for rivalries, except healthful rivalries; whatever helps one institution helps all. Nor would I forget the agricultural college at Ames, where a technical, scientific, industrial education ought to be offered to the young men and women of the state on the most generous terms possible.

The public school system should be enlarged and made more comprehensive, until the children of the state can there obtain such complete education as will fit them for any avocation or business pursuit.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

The State Normal school, so essential to the education and training of professional teachers of high rank and scholarship, well equipped for the most efficient service in our common schools, is worthy of your careful attention and of liberal endowment. Our normal school facilities are grossly inadequate. About 18,000 teachers are employed in our Iowa free schools. We can not overestimate the importance of well qualified teachers, nor the irreparable injury in deficient teaching and training of the youth of our land. Errors planted in virgin minds are very difficult to eradicate. It is much easier to teach correctly from the beginning than to correct erroneous teaching. The normal school system ought, as soon as the state can afford it, to be greatly enlarged.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Agricultural college, so necessary for acquiring knowledge in agriculture and for the promotion of our agricultural interests to the highest standard of systematic efficiency and economy, has proven an untold benefit to the state, and I doubt not will meet with your very liberal encouragement.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Our State university has already attained a very high standard of excellence, but there is room for further development. A great struggle is being made by its entire management, and it has many difficulties to meet and to overcome. The buildings are inadequate properly to accommodate its present attendance, and there are many necessities to be provided for that should by no means be neglected. This institution is deserving of your greatest consideration, and all its reasonable wants should be met, so as to keep it fully abreast with like institutions in other states.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

While we have great reason to be proud of our excellent system of state institutions, and the wise and humane provisions made for our unfortunate classes: schools and colleges for the deaf and blind; hospitals for the mentally disabled; homes for the disabled and unfortunate veteran soldiers, and for the soldiers' orphans and other indigent children; industrial schools for the wayward boys and girls; and penitentiaries for the criminal classes; let us not forget that as the state grows in population these wants increase in a

like ratio, and provision must be made to supply them. Close attention must be given in order to secure the highest standard of efficiency and integrity in management, in strict compliance with humane and sanitary requirements. Let us not be in the least forgetful of any of these institutions, but take all due interest in seeing that they are properly maintained, improved, and extended commensurately with their necessities, in order that there be no neglect in caring well for the unfortunate classes in Iowa. In this connection I may suggest that among the criminal classes it would be in the interest of humanity and reform, could an intermediate provision be made, between the industrial or reform school and the penitentiaries, for young men and women and such others, not entitled to become occupants of the former, and who ought not to be sent to the latter. I will not enlarge on this subject, but leave the matter for your serious consideration.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, the government found itself dependent for equipped and drilled soldiers upon the small and scattered forces of the regular army, and the patriotic volunteers fresh from the fields, stores, shops, and offices, unlearned and undisciplined in the art of war. The nation learned from this the necessity for better provision in the future, and the system of state national guards was established.

These organizations have proven to be not only a valuable acquisition as a reserve force to the regulars, but as conservators of the peace and good order of the several

states. In Iowa we have one of the most efficient of these organizations. It is composed of forty-eight companies, divided into twelve battalions, four regiments, and two brigades, made up—rank, file, line, and field and brigade commands—of the best and most select men of the state. They have been educated and trained thoroughly in the latest approved army tactics, and in accordance with the army regulations. These guards are gentlemanly and orderly in their bearing, precise in their movements and drill, and as obedient, loyal, faithful, and efficient—although enlisted and sworn into service and mustered with no pay except the reward of patriotism—as if belonging to the regular army, and regularly paid for their services. Iowa is justly proud of her national guards. They deserve well of the state, and by a reasonable increase of allowance, to provide them with knapsacks and some additional equipment and protection for travel and camp life, they can be made and will become equally efficient, and as ready for active service in the field as the regulars. Neither the nation nor the states have, in my opinion, taken sufficient interest to inform themselves as to the true value and importance of these national guards. For that reason they have failed to appreciate properly and fairly consider and recognize the unselfish and patriotic services so graciously given at considerable sacrifice.

HIGHWAYS

The question of good roads is one now being much agitated and discussed in all the states. Good and substantial public highways are not alone a great convenience, but a

necessity, and in the end a matter of economy. May we not hope that measures will soon be taken whereby a greatly improved system will be inaugurated in this direction.

RAILROADS

It is impossible fully to estimate the great advantages Iowa has received through her vast system of railroads. There is not a county in the state without railroad facilities. Iowa has within her borders about 9,000 miles of railroad, so located and operated that farmers in every part have easy access to the markets. These railroads have developed the resources of the state in every conceivable way, and have been the most important factors in promoting, building up, and advancing its growth, wealth and general prosperity. There is a community of interests between the owners and operators of the railway lines and the people of the state. Each should study and respect the rights and interests of the other. Much of the prejudice at one time existing between these two interests has been removed, and we believe that the nearer the railroads and the people get together, and learn to understand and respect the rights of each other, the better it will be for both; and may we not now rejoice in the belief that the day for this is approaching, if not already here. It shall be the aim of the executive to advance, as far as he may be able, such a happy state of affairs.

The railroad commissioners, now wisely selected by the vote of the people, and of recognized ability and fairness, have done much to bring this about, and I have not the least doubt will continue to do much.

WATERWAYS

The people are now looking to waterways as the great means of cheap transportation, and to the utilizing of our lakes and rivers by bringing them in connection with each other, so that communication by water may be had from all parts of the Mississippi valley and east of it to the Atlantic seaboard. It would be next to impossible to estimate correctly the immense advantages to be obtained by securing this desirable result. The American people are becoming thoroughly awakened to the importance of these matters. The state of New York has appropriated $9,000,000 for the deepening and otherwise improving of her canal system. The Pittsburg canal, to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie, is being rapidly constructed. The Chicago drainage canal, now approaching completion, will be sufficient for the passage of large steamers from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river; and the Hennepin canal, when completed, will connect the Illinois river from La Salle with the Mississippi river at the mouth of Rock river near Milan, in the vicinity of Davenport, Iowa. The length of this canal will be less than one hundred miles, and it will be the most direct and best connection to be made between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. The people of Iowa are deeply interested in the early completion of this canal. No other means can so readily afford our entire state cheap transportation to the Atlantic seaboard. It is only a question of time until it will be completed, but time is a question of great moment, when this matter of cheap transportation so materially affects our commercial interests, and that of the producers and shippers. To this end, I recommend that

our desires be made known to congress, through our senators and representatives, that a sufficient appropriation may be made for the early completion of this great waterway.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

One of the greatest promoters of crime is found in the indulgence in the use of ardent spirits. Its serious consequences are seen and felt most in the homes of the poor and the unfortunate. Too frequently, fathers, husbands, and sons, whose daily earnings, necessary for family support, are squandered in the saloons, and instead of bringing love and sunshine carry darkness and cruelty to mothers and children. The home, the most sacred place of all things earthly, is thus transformed into a place of wretchedness. If this evil can not be prohibited it should be controlled. The people of the state of Iowa are behind no other people in the nation, or in the world, in their purpose and desire to cultivate and maintain the highest standards of temperance and morality. To this end the people, at a non-partisan election more than a decade ago, expressed their wishes at the polls in favor of amending the constitution of the state, which finally resulted in the passage of the prohibitory liquor law. This law has been enforced in strong temperance districts, but has been inoperative in those districts in which a majority has been opposed to the law. The question has long been one of serious discussion, and the majority of the people, being anxious to secure the most favorable results, pronounced in favor of the American doctrine of local self-government and relegated the question to the representative districts. The

Twenty-fifth General Assembly to preserve prohibition in those localities where it could be made efficient, and to control the traffic in the other localities, enacted what is known as the mulct law. That law has since been in force, and upon information I believe is giving reasonable satisfaction, still leaving the prohibitory law undisturbed in localities where it is preferred.

At the same session of the legislature preliminary steps were taken for the resubmission of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. These questions will be before you for your earnest consideration, and I doubt not will be determined by you in the exercise of wisdom and in sincerity as the chosen representatives of the senatorial and representative districts, and with all due regard for the wishes of your constituents, keeping in mind the welfare of the state.

TRANSIENT VENDORS

The importation into the state of goods, wares, merchandise, and other chattel property by transient vendors is becoming so prevalent as to warrant legislation necessary to protect the rights of resident business men. The wares are brought in by parties who are not residents, nor do they intend to become such. Such vendors remain for an indefinite period to dispose of their property at pretended bankrupt prices, in competition with the established business classes who pay their taxes regularly for the support of the state and counties. These vendors enjoy the benefits of residents, free from taxation. The state and the counties should secure the assessment and collection of just and reasonable taxes from these transient dealers. I would

suggest that bonds may be required to secure such proper revenue.

AGE OF CONSENT

There seems to be no valid reason why the consent of a female minor should be legalized in the commission of an act of moral turpitude that does not apply to business transactions. Woman's virtue, the most sacred element of her nature, the most precious jewel of her adornment, should not be weighed in petty scales, to the advantage of the libertine or the passions of the stronger sex. At least, not in Iowa, the state which stands, or should stand, in the van of Christian civilization. From a careful consideration of the subject I am of the opinion that the age of consent should be raised to eighteen years.

CODE COMMISSION

The last general assembly created a commission of five men, learned in the law, to revise and recodify the statutes of the state. This commission has completed its work, and its report will come before you for consideration. It is of vast importance, affecting as it does every interest in the state. This being the case, I need not urge upon you to give it a thorough examination and careful consideration.

Allow me to suggest that the laws pertaining to contracts should be made, so far as possible, to avoid technicalities, and so simplified as to be within the comprehension of ordinary minds. If this can be done, much in the way of litigation will be avoided, the work of courts and juries lessened, and the burdens of taxation lightened.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS

As one of the great states of which this nation is composed, Iowa has a right to speak, and her voice to be heard, both in congress and out of it, on all important questions affecting the national interests, whether domestic or foreign. While there must be no failure to look after, and in the most careful and liberal manner provide for, all the interests of the state, for its development and growth in intelligence, wealth, and general prosperity, we must not forget that our vast interests are closely interwoven with those of our sister states.

As a part of the nation we must ever be on the alert to exercise our best talents and business judgment, as a chief contributor to the molding of the nation's policies for the elevation and development of all the people, and for the fostering and supporting of the interests of America and American citizens. To this end, trusting to American statesmanship which looks to America and American conditions, and to such policies as are for the best good of the American people, let us not deviate from the path marked out by Washington, Hamilton, Monroe, Jackson, Clay, Lincoln, Blaine and other illustrious statesmen, who cleared the way, and placed along it the signal lights of the American system of protection: in providing revenues ample for the expenses of the government, by levying duties on imports which come into competition with home productions; in seeing to it that our laboring interests, which are most important, are protected by such duties as will at least cover the difference between foreign and American wages; in as far as possible creating a demand for labor, by developing

and utilizing our own resources, advancing wages, and securing the greatest possible prosperity. To build up a great and prosperous country we must provide and maintain such conditions as will enable the industrious working man to provide comfortably for himself and family, to make home life attractive and elevating, and to secure to his children the opportunities for a good education, and their proper advancement in society.

Labor is the representative of values. The amount of labor required to produce any given article constitutes its real value. No less than 90 per cent of everything produced or constructed is the direct product of labor. Labor is the creator of capital. And while this is true capital is the true and only patron of labor. The interests of labor and capital are so closely identified that their relations are entirely mutual and should go hand in hand. Capital should respect labor, and labor should respect capital, and each should receive alike just and equitable consideration and protection in the spirit of impartiality and fairness.

The standard of labor should be, and is, an elevated one, and is constantly being raised through the potent influence of education. The American laborer should stand upon the same plane as his fellowman, and should never lower the standard of manhood in the seeking or even accepting the self-constituted guardianship of the demagogue, who would designedly fetter his hands or despoil him of his individual judgment; the result of which is to create disaffection and prejudice, promote strife, and disturb the mutual and honorable relations which ought to exist between labor and capital.

To the end that these sound principles be cultivated and maintained and the greatest protection be accorded to the laboring classes, may I be permitted to express the opinion that our immigration laws should be strengthened, so that the pauper, anarchist, socialist, and criminal shall be excluded from becoming competitors of labor and disturbers of the nation's peace and harmony.

FINANCE

A sound and stable currency is essential to the safe and successful conduct of business affairs, and it should be in volume sufficient to facilitate the employment of labor and the unlimited transaction of business.

The system of national finance, which for more than thirty years has been maintained by the government, has proven the wisest and best, and has prevented fluctuation, so that of the three kinds of money in use—gold, silver, and paper—one dollar has long been just as good as any other, whether at home or abroad.

The people of Iowa would hesitate to depart from this financial policy, for the adoption of any other which might prove a dangerous experiment.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The stand taken by the president in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, as related to the disputed boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, I am glad to know, has received the unhesitating and most cordial approval of the patriotic people of all political parties. The immediate action taken in both houses of congress, led by

statesmen of the anti-administration but now dominant party, sounded the keynote of the true American policy. The grand chorus of American voices is now heard in unbroken harmony and with such perfect unity, throughout the western hemisphere, that all the world must know, and England be well advised, that no further British encroachments upon American territory will be tolerated. It is the duty of the United States sacredly to guard and protect America and American interests to the fullest extent and to resist all encroachments "by every means in its power." The instinct which prompted Christopher Columbus to brave all dangers and face universally declared impossibilities in the discovery of this great continent, and the seeds of patriotic and progressive Christian civilization which followed in his wake and were planted by our fathers in America's rich virgin soil, have been productive beyond measure. The growth of liberty, freedom of thought, and conscientious action, and the rapid advancement of Christian civilization in America and the western hemisphere, show a very marked contrast with those of the eastern hemisphere. Their civilization is European; ours intensely American. We claim no right to enter upon or trespass upon the territory of the eastern, and we interpret the Monroe doctrine to be that they as Europeans have no right to trespass or encroach upon the territory of the western. We do not claim that the Monroe doctrine is international law, but we do claim that it has long been declared a fundamental doctrine of the American people, intended to be maintained, and we do not believe it is a subject for arbitration in which the representative of any European power is competent to participate.

The Monroe doctrine is asserted to prevent European powers having a foothold on this continent, to enlarge their possessions, or to commit any act of aggrandizement that may be construed as a menace to American interests and the determined rights of the American people, whether European governments consent or not to such determination. The honor of this great nation and the perpetuity of this republican government are involved in this momentous question. The time has come when this question must be settled and the principle contended for acknowledged. We hope this will be done peacefully, but, if under the providence of Almighty God and in the interest of liberty and justice it can not be so done, Iowa is ready to acquiesce in the determination of the nation for the defense of its integrity and the maintenance of this vital principle, if necessary, with force of arms.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ARMENIANS

It has been frequently stated that England has stood with the United States to represent the highest Christian civilization. This being true, we had hoped that the poor Armenians, who are being massacred by the vicious Turks, would be furnished relief and protection by the interference of the Christian nations of Europe, among which England was not only in position, but in duty bound, to lead. A triple alliance was made, a protest entered, and entrance through the Dardanelles made by their warships, and Constantinople reached. But this seems to have ended the matter, and the bloody Turks are being permitted to continue their diabolical work. Some of the massacres have

taken place while the powers were represented in force at Constantinople, and there has not been apparently any cessation on the part of the Turks in the wholesale slaughter of innocent and defenseless Christians. The accounts given of the cruel tortures and indiscriminate slaughter of these Armenian Christians are heart-rending. A so-called Christian civilization which will thus tolerate such inhuman butchery of innocent Christian people is not worthy to be coupled with that of American Christian civilization. Such a foul assault on Christianity and such inhuman practices would be of short duration on this western hemisphere. No boundary lines would suffice to stay the onward rush of American soldiers for the protection of the innocent and the condign punishment of the guilty. America is not in a position to encounter Europe in an attempt to rescue these unfortunate Christian Armenians. But she will do what she can to alleviate the wants of the poor and the starving who may have survived and escaped the slaughter. Let not Iowa be found behind in sending food and clothing to these dependent and perishing people.

CONCLUSION

The past year has been to Iowa one of comfort and plenty. Let us thank God for the bountiful crops with which we have been blessed, and for the material growth in intelligence, wealth and prosperity, and the happiness of the state and her people.

Resting in the belief and hope that Iowa will not only be able to maintain her exalted position among the sister states, but be able to advance to still higher prominence;

and that this nation, founded on the principles of liberty, freedom, and Christianity, will continue even more rapidly in the development of intelligence and of all material resources, let us as a people rejoice, and give thanks and praise to the Great Creator and Governor of the universe, for His goodness and mercy in conferring upon us, as a state and nation, these inestimable blessings.

[Francis M. Drake]

BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 11, 1898

From the Journal of the House of Representatives

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I esteem it a high privilege to congratulate you as the chosen representatives of the people of this great commonwealth.

Great interests of the state—educational, agricultural, financial, commercial, and otherwise—have been intrusted to your care and consideration, in the belief that they will be well guarded and judiciously provided for; that while you will closely adhere in practice to the principle of economy, and aim to be diligent in lightening the burdens of taxation, you will not fail to make suitable and liberal provision for the state institutions and the advancement of their interests, to the end that Iowa may never be found lagging behind in the forward movement of Christian civilization and the onward march of progress.

I congratulate you also on the improved condition of our state and the country at large. Not for years has there been such evidence of prosperity, such glowing promise for the future. Everywhere the industrial world is alive with new activity, and agriculture rejoices with commerce over enlarged compensation for labor and more generous returns for investment. For the bestowal of these blessings let us not fail to express our gratitude to the Great Ruler of the universe.

I have had the pleasure of forming a personal acquaintance with those members of your body who were also members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and to know and recognize their ability and loyalty to the interests of the state. Their experience will be valuable not only to themselves but to their new associates, many of whom I have also the honor to know. On the Twenty-sixth General Assembly devolved great responsibilities, equal to those imposed upon any previous legislature. Besides the usual legislation there was required a revision of all the laws of the state and the formation, adoption, and publication of the new code, which, put into a magnificent volume, is now in the hands of the people for their information and convenience. This of itself required much time and labor, but its great benefit to the state amply compensates therefor.

THE FINANCES

Finding from the state auditor's report, made about the 1st of January, 1897, that a deficit existed in the state's finances, in my message to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly at its extra session I called attention to the fact, and recommended such legislation as would reduce expenses and provide for the early extinguishment of the state's indebtedness. In pursuance of such policy, investigations into expenditures were made and measures taken resulting in quite a saving, and in cutting down the expenses of the state. Steps were also taken toward increasing the revenue, of which I will speak presently.

The events of the past two years clothe the subject of finance with an unusual interest. The reports of the finan-

cial officers of the state go into elaborate detail with comparisons made for several years. Such elaboration leaves little more to be said as to the facts, but these are of such a nature as to require the thoughtful consideration of all branches of the government.

The receipts into the general revenue of the state amounted during the term to $4,101,376.84, and the expenditures as represented by warrants drawn to $4,731,764.33. The expenses were, therefore, $630,387.49 in excess of the receipts. There were warrants outstanding at the beginning of the term amounting to $73,950.25, making the total amount of expenditures to be met $4,805,714.58. The cash on hand at the beginning of the term was $312,857.41, which, added to the amount of receipts above stated, made the resources of the treasury $4,414,234.25. Out of this sum warrants were redeemed to the extent of $4,358,213.85, and interest was paid on warrants to the extent of $19,347.44, making the aggregate disbursement $4,377,561.29. The cash in the treasury at the close of the term, therefore, amounted to $36,672.96, and the aggregate of the outstanding warrants to $447,500.73, making the net floating debt $410,827.77.

This amount of indebtedness is largely the effect of excessive appropriations made by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, yet not altogether so. This fact is well brought out in the report of the auditor of state. But for the destruction of the main building at the Institution for Feeble Minded Children, an expenditure amounting to $60,200 during the term, and more subsequently, would have been avoided. The extra session of the general assembly,

the labors of which in my opinion, abundantly justify its cost, entailed an expense, including the publication of the new code, of $170,497.53. The advance of one quarter's support for the hospitals for the insane, a measure in the interest of saving expense, took $107,821 more. These three items make the floating debt greater by $338,518.53 than it would have been had no such expenditures been incurred. Without these expenditures the debt would have been only $72,309.24.

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly made provision for meeting much of the extraordinary expenses incurred by additional levies and levying certain indirect taxes not heretofore known in this state. One of these was that on capital stock of corporations; another was that on collateral inheritances. Provision was also made for taxing express companies. Moreover, the fees for notarial commissions and those to be paid by commissioners of deeds in other states were made much larger. An increase in the amount of taxes to be collected from insurance companies is also made by the new code. Mainly because of the tax on corporations and the increase of the fee to be paid by notaries public, the moneys turned into the treasury by the secretary of state during the fiscal term amounted to $28,216.70, an increase over the preceding term of more than $10,000. The auditor estimates that the receipts from that source during the current term will amount to $55,000, a gain of nearly 100 per cent. Other additional taxes brought in nearly $5,000. As the most of these additional receipts came in during the latter part of the fiscal term under review and some of the laws providing for such increased

payments into the treasury did not become operative until after that term had expired, the additions to the revenue from these sources may be expected to be much larger in the future.

I am not disposed to look upon the large appropriations made by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly as unwarranted, although some of them, or perhaps the manner thereof, may have been injudicious at the time they were made. The needs of the institutions were great, needs that would have to be met in the early future if not by that body. In justification of the action taken, it may be said that the time was a favorable one for making public improvements. In no year, for several past, has it been possible to build so advantageously as in the year 1896. The contract for the edifice at Cherokee was let at figures which, I am advised, are far below anything that can be obtained to-day. Similar reports are heard concerning other of the improvements that were authorized by the general assembly. I am indeed persuaded that the difference between the prices at which contracts were let during the past two years and those likely to prevail for some time to come, and such as in fact did prevail a few years ago, is nearly if not quite sufficient, taking all the contracts together, to more than reimburse the state for all the interest it will pay on the warrants issued since the regular session of the last general assembly.

I still adhere to the opinion expressed by me in a former message that the manner of evidencing interest-bearing indebtedness through the indorsement of warrants with the date of presentation, from which date they draw interest, is

open to serious objection, particularly when the amount of debt of that character becomes large. To incur indebtedness is not necessarily unwise. There are times when it is real economy to do so, both in private business and in that pertaining to the public. This is especially true when the time is opportune for making public improvements that are needed or soon will be. But, in my judgment, the debt should be fully contemplated as such when it is to be incurred, and ample provision made for meeting the same. To trust to receipts to meet expenditures, when it is known they will be inadequate, is not good business policy. Yet that is what is done when hundreds of thousands of dollars of warrants are indorsed for want of funds, as has been the case since the last session of the general assembly, and as had been done repeatedly in former years.

I concur in the spirit of the suggestion of the treasurer of state, that he be empowered to dispose of the indorsed warrants, although I would recommend as preferable action that the treasurer be authorized, when it becomes apparent that the moneys in the treasury are about to be exhausted, to sell the state's obligations, whether in the shape of interest-bearing warrants, such as were issued when the war debt was extinguished in 1881, or of short time revenue bonds, for the purpose of temporarily replenishing the treasury. Such a system would have an advantage over the present plan of contracting indebtedness, because the amount of it and the interest to be paid, with the time of payment, would be fixed and known, and because also the obligations would draw a lower rate of interest either directly or through the premium received from the sale of

the obligations. Most of the time the last two years the indorsed warrants of the state were worth more than par, with all their uncertainty as to time of payment. Obligations of a more definite character fixing the date for payment ought to be worth fully as much even at a lower rate of interest. A premium of 2 per cent on the warrants indorsed during the past year, the treasurer states, would have amounted to $25,306.46, which is more than was paid in interest during the calendar year 1897; and the same officer reports assurances that 2 per cent could have been had on warrants of large amounts running for a certain time. Failing the adoption of this suggestion, I would recommend, as suggested by the treasurer, that the warrants as to payment be classified. This could be done by providing the funds in the treasury shall first be used for meeting the regular expenses of the state government as provided by law, especially giving them precedence over warrants for public improvements.

I would particularly invite your attention to the remarks of the treasurer of state in respect of the collateral inheritance tax. Better provision should be made for the collection of this tax. It would perhaps be well to give the counties an interest in it and make it the duty of some county officer to attend to the same locally, as the state treasurer is required to do at large.

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly at its regular session provided for the collection of a special tax to be paid at the organization of a corporation, according to the amount of capital stock authorized. The act further provided that existing corporations increasing the amount of their author-

ized capital should pay a similar tax. The new code (section 1610) through the insertion of a single word seems materially to alter the latter clause. The section, after re-enacting the law in reference to companies newly organized, further provides that "should any corporation *thereafter* increase its capital stock it shall pay a fee to the secretary of state," etc. This language seems to limit the payment of the fee for an increase in the amount of the capital stock to corporations which pay such fee at organization, and to exempt the older companies from the exaction. I cannot think that such was intended, and would suggest that the section be amended to agree with the statute it was supposed to re-enact.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC FUNDS

As another source of revenue, I may call your attention to the subject, already agitated, of interest on the public funds. It is regarded by successful men of business, firms, and corporations as good financiering to utilize all available assets, as far as may be reasonably done, for increasing revenues, and I am unable to see why such rule may not be applied to the funds belonging to the state that are not immediately needed, and a reasonable rate of interest secured by the state rather than by individuals and corporations from that source.

This system should also apply to the counties, school districts, and municipalities of the state. It would undoubtedly operate sensibly to increase the receipts of the state and local treasuries. I recommend that steps be taken to bring about such a system.

THE LIBRARY

The period has witnessed great improvement in the state library. It has been extensively rearranged; and a large additional space utilized that was previously unoccupied. While the work of the department was greatly increased by reason of the unusually large number of books added to the collection, the largest accession there has yet been in any one term, it has been made especially more onerous because of the new and peculiar duties contemplated in the system of traveling libraries provided by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. Fifty such libraries, containing in all 2,500 volumes, are traveling to the various points in the state selected, being nearly altogether places that are otherwise unsupplied with such facilities.

The additions during the term amounted to 8,299 volumes, including 3,015 by donation and exchange. Procuring the latter occasioned an extensive correspondence, resulting in adding an exceptionally large number of volumes to the collection without cost to the state.

Notwithstanding the large amount of work to be done by the force in the library, that force was, in the interest of economy, cut down by the last general assembly until it was made less than was formerly allowed for a much lighter volume of work.

THE SCHOOLS

The retiring superintendent of public instruction closes his long and very useful incumbency of that high office with a report of great ability, which I deem especially worthy the attention of the general assembly in all its recommendations. The enumeration of persons between the ages of

5 and 21 is 727,694, an increase of 14,553 since the last biennial report. The enrollment is 546,836, a gain of 13,012; and the average attendance reported is 347,620. The number of schoolhouses is 13,744, of which 241 were built during the past year. The value of the schoolhouses is $16,355,842, or $710,299 more than in 1895.

During the past decade which began with the retiring superintendent's first accession to the office, while the number of schoolhouses was enlarged by only 992, or about 8 per cent, their value has been augmented by $4,348,502, or about 35 per cent, indicating that the primary demand for schoolhouses is pretty well supplied, and that attention is now being paid to making them better, more comfortable and more enduring. Another evidence of advancement is seen in the increased proportion of those entitled to school privileges who avail themselves of them. During the decade the enrollment became larger by 49,667, and the average attendance by 52,683. During the same time the number within the school ages increased 15½ per cent, while those in daily average attendance increased 17½ per cent. The amount paid teachers last year was $5,264,354, an increase of about 28 per cent in the decade, while the cost of tuition has diminished during that time from $2.04 per month per pupil, to $1.87. The number of inexperienced teachers is yet very large. Of 24,445 certificates issued during last year, more than 30 per cent were to persons having had less than one year's experience, and nearly 15 per cent to those with no previous experience. The recent changes in the school laws, notably those providing for furnishing text-books free, and allowing boards in the rural

districts to furnish transportation to pupils even beyond the lines of the districts, are both calculated, in my judgment, to enlarge the usefulness of the schools. The latter provision when it shall be found, as I believe it will be, cheaper pecuniarily and better otherwise to provide such transportation than to sustain weak district organizations, ought to have a tendency to diminish the number of such organizations, a consummation long felt to be desirable. The considerable extension of the powers of the district meetings with the corresponding limitation of those of the school board is another good feature of the new school laws. It seems indeed that the entire school law may remain unchanged for years to come without detriment.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

As the state institutions have been visited during the last few months by an intelligent committee appointed from its members by the last general assembly, which committee will doubtless soon report to the legislature, I do not deem it proper to make a lengthy review of the reports of the several state institutions, but will confine myself to brief mention of matters concerning them which in my judgment should have attention.

THE UNIVERSITY

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly directed the levy for the succeeding five years of a special tax of one-tenth of a mill per annum and placed the same at the disposal of the board of regents. That body devoted the proceeds of the first year's tax to the erection and equipment of a hos-

pital for the medical department and the construction of a heating plant for the use of the new building and some others. The erection of a collegiate building is to follow, an edifice such as will provide for an increased attendance of 30 or 40 per cent, which is no greater rate of gain than that of the past four years. The attendance at the institution during the period shows an increase of 17 per cent over the preceding one, while the number of students has doubled in the last eight years, and every indication points to a yet larger proportionate gain of attendance in the coming years. This institution was the victim of fire last June, which practically destroyed the general library, wrecked the building that contained it, and did much damage to the physical laboratory. The loss is estimated at over $82,000.

The income of the university for its support for the period amounted to $264,525.85, of which $113,775.83 was derived from the students in the professional departments for tuition and fees, and $32,249.97 from investments. The remainder was drawn from the state treasury. The expenditures for the same period amounted to $270,-262.16, of which $104,091.22 was the cost of the collegiate department.

This institution has steadily grown in the confidence and regard of the people until it has become one of the leading seats of learning in the west. While I trust that no argument is needed to convince the general assembly of the desirability of strengthening the university in its various departments, yet I think it may be proper thus to remind the legislative body of what I deem the rightful demand of

this summit of our common school system on the liberality of the state.

The board of regents asks for an allowance of $39,100 for repairing damages by the fire, repair and incidental fund, law library, and various laboratories, and to permit of an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition; also $75,000 equally divided through a five years' period for renewing the library, an annual allowance of $1,000 for the university publications, and a yearly addition to the endowment fund of $15,000, the aggregate for the biennial term asked for being $101,100.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

The appropriations for this institution made by the last general assembly seem to have been expended judiciously and to the marked benefit of the college and its students. One of the deepest wells in the state now furnishes a bountiful supply of water of the best character. The want of this supply was long a need of the institution, the doors of which were closed on account of it only a few years ago. The water is carried to all parts of the building, affording ample protection against fire.

There were graduated during the term, 105 in eight courses. This was somewhat less than in the preceding term. The institution has felt the stress of the times severely, but its work is none the less well done. I cannot but speak in high praise of that work, which I believe deserves the encomiums bestowed upon it.

During the term $132,879 was expended in the operation of the college, $30,292.14 on account of the national exper-

iment station and $74,128.72 in repairs and improvements, such as were authorized by the general assembly. The last item is the only one that was at the expense of the state treasury. As many of the students of this school maintain themselves during their sojourn in the college by their own labors and exertions, and as school teaching is the resort of a large number of the students during the vacation, which is in winter, I recommend that a chair of pedagogy be authorized in the school. It would be a great benefit to many of the students in the direction indicated, but it would be of more value to the public because of its better preparing for their work those who go out to teach.

For this chair, for the purchase of a residence for the president, for improvements in the college museum and laboratory and the betterment of the buildings and grounds, the board asks that $44,475 be appropriated. The board also asks authority to purchase a tract of eighty acres adjoining the college farm, which appears to be needed, and it will cost the state nothing, the use for that purpose of a part of the endowment fund being authorized by the congressional act of 1862.

The college has heretofore closed its school year in the month of November, making it inconvenient both for those who graduate to find occupation for a time, and for those who desire to enter upon passing from the high schools of the state. The new code changes the fiscal term of the college so that it is the same as that of the state generally. It is now proposed that section 2650 of the code be altered so that it shall conform to the change.

The endowment of the college amounts to $681,033.52.

This fund has been well enough managed to make it the second most productive of all the funds of similar colleges throughout the country, whereas eighteen like institutions were at the outset better provided for in this respect.

NORMAL SCHOOL

The Normal school is growing in popularity and usefulness. Its enrollment last year was 1,441, a gain of over 25 per cent in two years. These figures demonstrate the magnitude of this educational enterprise of the state. A new building was erected in the year 1895; yet the demands of the school for more room are as urgent as they were before that structure was built.

There is a growing demand for teachers of ability and experience. Iowa is too old as a state to have it said of her that so large a proportion of her teachers is composed of those who are without any previous experience, and a still larger proportion of those who are only a little better than novices. The Normal school is calculated to do much toward remedying this state of affairs. Yet it cannot do all that is needed. The normal institutes are very helpful in the matter of improving the quality of instruction imparted in the schools. But yet more is demanded. This would be best met by additional normal schools, but that appears to be impracticable for some time to come.

This school is doing a notable work for the state. That work is more and more felt with the succeeding years through the graduates of the institution and also through those who have spent more or less time at the school. In no profession can a previous thorough training be of more

advantage than in that of the instructor, and it is a matter of gratification that the fact is becoming more and more appreciated by our people that this school is providing the kind of training required. Moreover, it is gratifying to know that the value of the school as a preparatory in this respect is being increasingly appreciated by those who desire to become teachers. Thus is the institution more closely in touch with the common schools of the state than any other, and as such is deserving of liberal fostering care from the general assembly, because the more those schools have for instructors persons who have had the benefit of the training the Normal school imparts the better it will be for the schools and the children who are in the succeeding years to obtain schooling there, and many of them all of it.

The board asks for an additional permanent annual allowance of $33,600 for paying teachers, contingent expenses, library and librarians, military instructor, cases, fixtures, and furniture for museum, library, and laboratory, and for improvement of grounds; and an additional annual allowance for three years of $25,000 for new buildings.

ORPHANS' HOME

The term witnessed a larger accession to the Orphans' home than any former one, and like nearly all the other institutions shows a greater attendance at the close of the term than at any previous period. A somewhat curious feature of the admissions is that the number of soldiers' orphans is rather on the increase, while that of county children remains nearly stationary. Indeed the number of the latter received during the term of 1883–1885 was much

larger than during that just closed. During the term which ended June 30, 1889, there were received 29 soldiers' orphans, and 75 other children, and there remained at that time 88 of the former and 282 of the latter. Two years later the board reported 172 soldiers' orphans admitted, and 88 others, and there were left of the former 198 and 202 of the latter. The board accounts for the large increase in the number of soldiers' orphans in the fact that many sent had previously been admitted as county children through want of proper investigation of applicants and preparation of papers. Thus, part of the increase was because transfers from one designation to the other were made. The following term the number of soldiers' orphans admitted was 124, during the next 136, and during that just closed 177. Notwithstanding the explanation given, one cannot but be surprised that thirty-three years after the close of the war the number of the orphans of soldiers should show such marked increase, averaging 146 the past few years, and only 29 from 1877 to 1889.

The board of trustees calls attention to the fact that children less than 10 years of age, who are too young to realize what they are doing, are sent to the industrial school as criminals rather than to the home, apparently because in the former case the state pays for their care and in the latter it is a burden upon the county. If such is the case it should have decided legislative attention. It must be a case of exceptional depravity indeed that will justify sending a child of that tender age to the Industrial school.

The board asks the passage of a law whereby children abandoned by parents, and those found in homes of vice,

may be rescued and placed in custody of the officers of the Orphans' home until they reach their majority, a request that should be heeded.

More land is asked for in order that the boys may have a more practical knowledge of Iowa's leading industry. The board also asks that seven one-story cottages be raised, to correspond with the others which have all been improved. For the gymnasium the board holds $3,750, the proceeds of the sale of property bequeathed to the institution, to which they ask that enough be added for a building to be used as chapel, kindergarten, and gymnasium.

The board of health of the city of Davenport having given notice that the sewage of the institution cannot hereafter take the course which it has done from the first, owing to the fact that the creek into which it passes runs several miles through pastures, an allowance is therefore asked to provide for such change of the sewage system as may be necessary to connect it with that of the city. The board thinks it advisable that there be a building erected for industrial pursuits, to be used exclusively by the boys, as the present one is nearly all occupied by the girls.

These improvements and others believed to be advisable the board estimates will require an appropriation of $50,050.

SOLDIERS' HOME

The Soldiers' home had a population June 30 of 636, thirty-two being women. The increase over the preceding year was thirty-seven, eleven of them being women. The increase over the preceding year was thirty-seven, eleven of them being women, and during the fiscal term 120, twenty

of them being women. Applications for admission continue to be more than the institution can accommodate. By way of relieving the pressure, the board has adopted a new rule in reference to admissions of those receiving pensions, the effect of which will be not to admit those having pensions of $16 or more per month.

The hospital which was provided for by the last general assembly has been built and was first occupied at the beginning of the year 1897. The building is a capacious and well arranged edifice and appears to be admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. As in all the better class of hospitals in the country, trained nurses are employed. Here, and indeed throughout the home, no effort is spared to make comfortable the declining years of the veterans of the republic.

Some years ago the general assembly made provision for the erection of a number of cottages. Experience with these buildings would seem to demonstrate at least that no more of them are wanted. Yet there is need that the more aged veterans should have special accommodations. To meet this need the board asks that $25,000 be appropriated for the erection of a building for old people, where the veterans and their wives may be provided for. It is probable that the number of these will be considerably increased for a time, owing to a modification made by the new code in the restrictions as to admission.

The litigation which was begun some time ago in the federal court, and which took the shape of a criminal prosecution against the members of the board, for the purpose of preventing the retention of any part of the pension money

by the home, was summarily disposed of by the court, and the accused discharged from custody, thus sustaining the action of the board.

In addition to the amount asked for the old people's building, the board estimates that $16,500 will be needed for furnishing the proposed building, for independent waterworks, for an ice house and for additional storage building.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The trustees of the Industrial Home for the Blind note marked improvement in the management of the institution and in the product manufactured. A demand has sprung up for this product even in other states. The board calls attention to the fact that under the new code all the indigent blind of the state are entitled to admission, there being no limitation as heretofore to those of the able body and mind. This being the case, it will be necessary, the trustees think, that the accommodations of the home be greatly increased. The board asks $34,300 for improvements it deems required.

The improvements contemplated at the College for the Blind in the action of the last general assembly have been satisfactorily completed, and the school is doing a good work. The trustees ask for $20,000 for a gymnasium and a sewerage system. That both these improvements are needed, and the latter unquestionably so, I have no doubt. I commend to your especial attention the remarks of the trustees and principal on these points. The trustees also ask for $6,000 for contingent and repair fund, painting, library and school apparatus, and furniture and bedding. The enrollment is 246.

The School for the Deaf, caring for about 300 mutes, asks for $8,000 to supply needs.

The Institution for Feeble-Minded Children labored under exceptionally great difficulties during the term. Improvements had been made in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly at its regular session, and the institution expected soon to be in condition to do better work than ever before, when the fire which destroyed the main building deranged all the plans of the management. This calamity entailed a loss of about $125,000. The action taken at the extra session has enabled the board to some extent to overcome the evil brought upon the institution by the fire. The board asks for $49,655 for the ensuing period. In considering the wants of this institution it will be remembered that the number of inmates increased during the last period from 574 to 698. The care of this class of unfortunates is one of the gravest responsibility. The dictates of humanity require that they be treated with the greatest kindness, while the welfare of the community demands that they be kept under restraint in perhaps most cases after they have arrived at their majority. The superintendent cites the prevalent opinion among those having charge of imbeciles that "states need protection against the ever increasing number of these deficients and dependents." I would commend to your attention the measures to accomplish this object suggested in the report of the superintendent.

THE INSANE

The patients treated at the hospitals for the insane during the term numbered 4,375, of whom 2,326 were of the male sex. There were admitted and readmitted during the period 1,969, 1,186 being males. There were discharged during the period 607 as recovered, 580 as improved and 248 as unimproved, while 397 died. There have been treated at the hospitals from the beginning 10,327 males and 7,416 females, including transfers. Of the whole number 5,264 have been discharged recovered, 4,439 improved and 3,577 unimproved or transferred. The number of deaths is 3,498. Of those admitted during the period 496 were foreign born, or a little more than one-fourth of the whole number. This is considerably more than the proportion of the foreign population in the state at large. Of those admitted during the period 132 are supported by the state, they having been sent to the hospitals as having no known residence in Iowa. Legislation would seem to be needed to insure more care on the part of examining commissioners in making inquiry as to the residence of such persons, and where practicable to secure their return to the states whence they come. If the law were changed so as to require the counties sending such patients to the hospitals to furnish one-half the cost of their support, it would help accomplish the desired object.

Section 1428 of the code of 1873, which, as amended by subsequent enactments, is section 2292 of the code of 1897, provides for the levying of a tax by the boards of supervisors to meet the charges for keeping the patients of the respective counties at the hospitals, which tax, when col-

lected, is to be paid into the state treasury. Under color of the authority thus given there has been levied in the several counties of the state during the past ten years the sum of $3,900,638.89, of which all that has reached the treasury is $2,953,351.38, leaving about 25 per cent unaccounted for. It will not do to say that the tax was not collected, for I find that while $12,580,081.03 was levied for state purposes during the same period there was paid into the treasury on that account $12,107,049.57, the deficiency being less than 4 per cent. Now I would not be understood as saying that the counties owe the state this large sum of money. They do not, but they did owe at the close of the fiscal term $51,015.35, which, in view of the enormous amounts raised, was that much more than they should have owed. Of the $947,288.51 not accounted for, more than $800,000 was levied under color of authority and improperly diverted to other purposes. What legislation is advisable to put a stop to such irregularities, to speak of them not more harshly, I leave to the consideration of the general assembly.

The cost of caring for patients at the hospitals was $13.90 per month.

The amounts asked for repairs and betterments at the several hospitals are as follows: At Mt. Pleasant, for specific purposes, $17,750; for annual allowance, $11,000; making for the term $39,750; at Independence, for specific purposes, $71,625; at Clarinda, for specific purposes, $151,740; the total aggregating $263,115.

The hospital at Cherokee cannot be hastened to completion too soon. Already the existing hospitals are overcrowded, and the new one would doubtless soon be

comparatively well filled if it were ready for occupancy. The insane appeal to us for the kindest care. The century now closing—I may say the half century—has witnessed a notable improvement in the care of the insane; indeed, it might be called a revolution. Fifty years ago the condition of most of the insane was a reproach to the civilization of the age. The horrors of the treatment to which they were subjected are almost beyond belief at this time. Neither is it very many years since this unfortunate class of people ceased to be barbarously treated, if, indeed, such treatment has yet ceased altogether.

There has recently manifested itself in this state a disposition to return to the system of local care of the insane by placing them in county asylums. It is urged solely on the ground of "economy;" of immediate saving; but will the insane be so well cared for as in the state institutions? Are they not likely to be placed under the care of attendants ignorant of the character of the work to be done, and possessing as a prime qualification muscular strength, instead of the trained nurses that now do duty at the state hospitals? Will the superintendent or even the physician in charge be an alienist? The manner in which these questions can be truthfully answered in respect to any such county institution will tell better whether real economy is practiced.

I most earnestly recommend, as have several of my predecessors, that the powers of the visiting committee to the hospitals for the insane be enlarged so as to embrace an inspection of every hospital or asylum in the state where insane persons are kept, and I would include, too, those not

under the control of the public authorities. One of the boards of trustees well argues, if there is justification for the existence of such a committee with reference to the state hospitals which are under the direction of boards of trustees chosen for that particular work, there is imperative need for the visitation of private hospitals, private asylums, and poor-houses.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The new buildings provided for by the last general assembly have been erected and completed within the appropriations. For the boys' department, the board asks a further appropriation of $39,350 for a new school building, for a new family building, and for repairs and contingent, for heating six family buildings, enlarging the chapel, and erecting a pest house. A school building is undoubtedly much needed, and one additional family building will still leave the cottages overcrowded. That the mode of heating should be improved cannot be doubted. To warm the buildings of a public institution by means of stoves, with the attendant danger from fire, approaches criminality. For the girls' department $19,100 is asked. Among the items going to make up this aggregate is one for a family building for the little girls. It is objected that at present these children are under the necessity of associating with girls much older than themselves, by whom they cannot but be in some measure influenced. I am constrained to think it questionable policy to have little girls sent to this institution. Provision had better be made, as above suggested, for the smaller ones, both boys and girls, at the Home for Destitute Children.

THE PENITENTIARIES

While the population at nearly all our institutions has much increased within the last few years, the fact is notably so at the penitentiaries. In 1889 the number at both prisons was 615, or only two more than the number at Anamosa at the close of the last fiscal term. In the two prisons there were at the later date 1,139 convicts, an augmentation of 85 per cent in eight years, when the number of people increased only a little more than 15 per cent. What has brought about this undesirable state of affairs is a subject of very diverse opinions. One suggestion that is made by the warden of the Fort Madison penitentiary has, I think, great force, which is that the absence of an habitual criminal law offers what may be called inducement for the criminals of other states to migrate here. Illinois has recently adopted such a law, following the example of Ohio, which has had one for years. I look upon an amendment to our existing law that would introduce a like system as worthy of your most serious consideration. The Ohio law makes the penalty for the first felony (other than murder) committed by a criminal an indeterminate one between the minimum and maximum terms of imprisonment prescribed for the crime. For the second felony the penalty is fixed by the court pronouncing sentence. For the third felony imprisonment for life is adjudged. Provision is made for good time allowance to first and second term convicts and for the paroling of the former. The new code enacts the following:

"Sec. 4846. If any person, having before been twice convicted within this state of larceny, is guilty of another

crime of larceny, he shall be deemed a common thief, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year."

This provision was in the code of 1851, but with a lighter maximum penalty. It was enacted then, as I assume it was enacted last year, with the object in view of having it reach criminals twice convicted of petty larceny. An attempt to punish one such under the former code elicited from the court an interpretation that as it then read (and as it now reads) the penalty was incurred only in case of two previous convictions of felony. This being the case, the section was dropped from the code of 1873 as substantially surplusage, the penalty then being no greater than was prescribed for offenses previously committed. I recommend that the section be amended so as to provide for the indictment as a common thief of a criminal who has been twice previously convicted of petty larceny. The thief who confines his repeated crimes to jail offenses soon becomes one of the worst characters in any community.

Some system of prison labor ought to be devised for furnishing employment for prisoners otherwise idle. This will become increasingly important as the time approaches for the termination of the contracts at Fort Madison and the completion of the edifice at Anamosa. I am advised by one who has made a study of the subject, who is one of the foremost penologists of Iowa, and who has had actual experience in prison management, that experimentation in other states has developed systems that do away with the objection of unfair competition with free labor, and at the

same time utilize the labor of convicts so as to make them self-supporting and allow the convict the amount he can earn over and beyond the cost of his support. Iowa has made no progress this matter. He adds: "At least one system other than the contract system has been shown to be a pronounced success in the states of Illinois and New York." In the latter state the statute provides that the surplus products of the labor of the prisons shall be disposed of to other public institutions as well as to the state departments and the counties and other political divisions of the state at prices determined on by the board of charities and corrections. This disposition of the goods manufactured I look upon as especially desirable; and it might be applied to the products of all our state institutions, such as the Home for the Blind and the hospitals.

I do not deem it hardly so essential that the prisons be profitable in a pecuniary sense as that they shall be remunerative in the larger sense of making better men and women of the prisoners, so that upon their release from custody they shall become builders of the state and no longer destroyers.

The good time law now in force in this state is gravely defective in making no distinction between first-term and older criminals. In the spirit of the foregoing recommendation concerning the indeterminate sentence, I would suggest that the diminution for second-term convicts should be only half of that allowed those serving their first term, and that those in for more than a second term be allowed none at all.

In reference to the government of the penitentiaries, I

have a few suggestions to offer. In my judgment, these institutions should come under the supervision of a board, such as governs the industrial schools. In fact I would recommend that the powers of that board be enlarged so that it should have like control of the penitentiaries. The penologist whom I have before quoted uses language on the subject which I adopt, while I commend it to the attention of the general assembly: "In all the state institutions except its two penitentiaries the superintendents are selected by the boards of trustees and without any definite term of office. They are subject to removal at any time for cause, but retained if faithful and competent. They are thus encouraged to make special effort to fit themselves for the proper discharge of their important and highly responsible duties. It goes without saying that better public service is procured under such a system. It is difficult to conceive why wardens of our penitentiaries should not be selected in the same way. The present system which fixes the tenure of these two offices at two years, and provides for their election on joint ballot in the general assembly, absolutely precludes the idea of any man being able to hold the office beyond such time as may be fixed by political precedent or custom, no matter how capable or well qualified he may be. The science of penology has long been fully recognized. The man who takes the time to fully qualify himself to be the custodian of the criminal classes is as useful to the general public as the man who has taken the same time and pains to fit himself for the proper care of the insane. If it were proposed to make the office of superintendents of our hospitals for the insane elective on joint ballot at each

session of the assembly, such proposition would meet with little favor. It is also difficult to conceive why the whole burden and responsibility of the supervision of our two penitentiaries should be thrown upon the chief executive when it is clear that he cannot take the time necessary to give such close supervision as is given by the boards of trustees to the other state institutions. It has long been my opinion that, with all the other high and important duties the governor of our great state is called upon to perform, he should be relieved of the onerous duty of supervising the affairs of our penal institutions."

In another respect such a board might be of important service. It could act as a board of parole, as is the case with the Industrial school. I think it preferable to the proposed court of pardons with its ponderous judicial procedure. When a man is finally committed to the penitentiary for crime, judicial proceedings are at an end. Thenceforth punishment, and with it pardon and parole, belongs to the executive department of the government, the exercise of which ought not to be made to depend upon the ability of the prisoner and his friends to employ attorneys to plead his case before another court. I have found the Industrial school board of great assistance to me when considering applications for release from that institution.

At the Fort Madison penitentiary the warden, by skillful handling of the labor of the prison, has been able to construct 140 new cells for several thousand dollars less than was allowed him for the purpose by the last general assembly. Having enlarged the grounds, he has also constructed a new wall at an expense less than half of what it was

estimated it would cost. The warden recommends that the amount allowed for the construction of cells that has not been used be put into the erection of a shop in which men now idle may be employed. He asks $12,800 for improvements and repairs.

At the Anamosa penitentiary the large center building provided for by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly approaches completion. It is capacious and well and substantially built. Under the advice of the executive council, the warden used a part of his support fund for the sinking of a well for a supply of water for the prison. This well is found capable of producing 15,000 gallons an hour for fifteen hours, and a tank has been built upon it that holds 45,000 gallons. It is contemplated to increase the capacity of this tank to 60,000 gallons. From the savings in the support fund the warden was also enabled largely to repair damages caused by a calamitous fire. Extensive as are the structures connected with this institution, they unfortunately hardly keep pace with the demands for their use. For continuing the work on this prison the warden estimates that $45,174 will be needed.

INSTITUTION BOARDS

There has been much discussion of late as to the desirability of a single board to have charge of all the institutions of the state, the members of such board to be expected to give their entire time to the work and to be suitably compensated therefor. It is urged that such a board, being familiar with all the institutions, would be in a position to know their comparative needs and intelligently to advise

the general assembly thereon, and thus materially to aid that body in its determination as to the amount to be expended for support and betterments. It is also urged that such a system of management would be less expensive to the state than the one now in vogue. I can not bring myself to believe that such a consolidation of the existing boards, and placing all the institutions under one board, will afford a remedy for any of the evils supposed to inhere in the present system. I find that the pay and other expenses of all the regents, trustees and directors amounted to $29,651.66 for the last fiscal term, or $14,807.83 for each year. I much doubt whether the expenses of the proposed board of control would be materially less with its members paid the salaries that men ought to have who are competent to fill such places and who would be expected to make the performance of their duties their sole active business for the time. But the incongruity of having the State university and the penitentiaries, the Agricultural college and the hospitals for the insane, the Normal school and the Institution for Feeble Minded Children, all under the control of one and the same board, would, in my judgment, more than offset any benefit, pecuniary or otherwise, that would be derived from the proposed consolidation. Nevertheless, I believe that there ought to be a reduction in the number of boards. I can not see why institutions of a kindred character may not be supervised by a single board. For instance, the purely benevolent institutions, that is the hospitals for the insane, might be put under one management with advantage. So also might those which combine education with personal support, such as the Orphans' home

and the institutions for the blind, deaf, and feeble minded. The higher educational institutions might remain under separate boards, although I do not see why the Normal school might not be beneficially placed under the control of the board of regents. The Soldiers' home, unique as it is in character, must remain under separate control. The industrial schools are now under one board, and very satisfactorily so. If it or a similar board had also supervision of the penitentiaries, as I have above intimated, I fully believe a great advance would be made in prison management. While I think such reduction in the number of boards would be of advantage on other grounds, I am persuaded that it would effect a noticeable saving in the expenses of the institutions. Last term the hospital boards drew from the state treasury per diem and expenses $7,503.95, and the boards of the Orphans' home and the institutions for the defective classes $8,243.77; while that of the Industrial school, which has what are really two separate institutions under its control, drew only $945.37. With only three boards for these institutions the saving here ought to amount to nearly one-half, even if the penitentiaries were to be brought under their supervision.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

The amounts asked for the several institutions of the state, whether as additional, permanent allowances or special appropriations, are as follows:

	Annual Allowance.	Specific Appropriation.	Total for Term.
University—			
Permanent	$ 15,000	.....	.....
For five years	15,000	.....	.....
University publications	1,000	.....	.....
Improvements, etc.		$ 41,100	$ 101,100
College of Agriculture		44,475	44,475
Normal School—			
Permanent	33,600	.....	.....
For three years	25,000	.....	.....
Repairs		1,000	118,200
Orphans' Home		50,050	50,050
Soldiers' Home		41,500	41,500
Industrial Home for the Blind		34,300	34,300
College for the Blind		27,600	27,600
School for the Deaf		8,000	8,000
Feeble-Minded Children		49,655	49,655
Hospital at Mt. Pleasant	8,000	.....	.....
Annual		20,750	.....
Hospital at Independence		71,625	71,625
Hospital at Clarinda		151,740	151,740
Hospital at Cherokee		279,000	279,000
Industrial School, boys' department		39,350	.....
Industrial School, girls' department		19,100	58,450
Ft. Madison Penitentiary		12,800	12,800
Anamosa Penitentiary		45,174	45,174
Benedict Home		12,000	12,000
Fish and Game Warden		13,000	13,000
Omaha Exposition		47,400	47,400
Memorial Hall, additional		30,000	30,000
Total	$ 97,700	$1,037,619	$1,232,819
Total additional annual allowance			$97,600

The amount proposed for specific appropriations is thus $1,037,619, while an annual allowance of $97,600 or $195,200 for the two years, is also asked, part of it permanent and part terminating; making in all $1,232,319 for the term.

It will be in order now to consider the resources of the treasury.

The auditor of state estimates the receipts of general revenue from sources other than the state levy at $1,361,000 and from the state tax at $2,650,000, making the aggregate receipts $4,011,000. The estimated receipts from the state tax, however, includes $610,000, the product during the first half of the year 1899 of a levy of two mills, which levy was the maximum that could be applied at the time the auditor's report was made. The provision of law fixing the levy having been repealed, the amount to be received from state taxes during the last six months of the fiscal term will depend on the expenditures the present general assembly will authorize. The ordinary expenditures, including interest on warrants outstanding, are estimated at $3,500,348, and there were undrawn special appropriations that might be drawn during the next fiscal term amounting to $558,437.61.

The amount of the floating debt at that time, as above stated, was $410,827.77. To get the state entirely out of debt by the first of July, 1899, would require that $3,110,000 be raised from taxes during the fiscal term, and this would permit of no special appropriations by the present general assembly. But as the estimates are made for a period, about nine months of which will have expired before

the general assembly will have made its appropriations, I have obtained from the financial officers of the state a statement of the gross transactions of the treasury for the first six months of that period. Those officers inform me that the receipts for that period amounted to $946,303.91 and the sum of the warrants issued to $995,152.18, and there are yet undrawn of special appropriations $141,338.94. On the other hand, warrants were canceled amounting to $862,682.94, and $15,121.06 interest paid, making the total disbursements $877,804. The amount of outstanding warrants at the close of the calendar year was $579,966 and the cash in the treasury $108,645.47, making the net indebtedness $471,321.50. While the net floating indebtedness was thus larger by $60,493.73 at the end of the calendar year than at the close of the fiscal term, nevertheless the condition of the state's finances is much more favorable than at that time. On June 30 there remained undrawn of appropriations made for specific purposes an aggregate of $308,437.61, which, added to the net floating debt, made a total of actual and contingent liabilities beyond the amount in the treasury of $719,265.38. At the close of the year there remained undrawn of these appropriations only $141,338.94, which, added to the net debt at that time, made the actual and contingent liabilities $612,660.44, or $106,604.94 less in amount than it was six months earlier. The expenditures of the present year, allowing $140,000 for the expenses of the session and the miscellaneous items of appropriations usually found in the general appropriation bill, may be estimated at $1,820,000. To this should be added $125,000 to be drawn, as already provided for, for

the new hospital at Cherokee, making the sum to be paid out $1,945,000. If the receipts be estimated at $2,150,000, and that is somewhat larger than the auditor's estimate, there will be an excess of only $205,000 with which to pay off the net debt at the beginning of the year, and such of the undrawn appropriations as may yet be called for. Of the latter, however, it is probable that less than $100,000 will ever be drawn on, the items in many cases representing balances of appropriations that have done their work long ago without exhausting the amount allowed. The following is a list of such balances kindly furnished by the auditor.

Agricultural College, improvement fund	$ 26,632.64
College for the Blind	7,495.98
Benedict Home	2,912.82
Institution for Feeble Minded Children, improvements	19,800.00
Hospital for Insane—Cherokee	169.36
Clarinda	.75
Mt. Pleasant	505.34
Industrial school	1,400.00
State University, improvements	7,356.55
Normal school	1,601.20
New Orleans Exposition claims	12,050.00
Orphans' Home, improvements	2,831.42
Penitentiary, Anamosa	9,050.25
Penitentiary, Fort Madison	6,825.38
Providential contingencies	9,079.77
Soldiers' Home, improvements	294.67
Iowa and Missouri Boundary Commission	219.82
Gray uniforms	961.00
Capitol repairs	1,151.99
Trans-Mississippi Exposition	6,000.00
Memorial building	25,000.00
Total	$141,338.94

But, assuming that only $75,000 of the sum of these balances should yet be called for, the net indebtedness at the end of the year 1898 will be about $335,000, without any specific appropriations by this General Assembly. To this amount should be added, say, $35,000, which must be appropriated for expenditures made under authority of law, but for which the last general assembly failed to provide funds. The net indebtedness at the close of the year 1898 will therefore approximate $370,000. This being true, every proposed additional expenditure of public moneys should be scrutinized with the utmost care and as little as possible be allowed to be drawn before the spring of 1899. The resources and expenditures during the latter year will depend on the action of the present general assembly. While extravagance is ever to be avoided, the state on the other hand should never be panic-stricken.

BENEDICT HOME

This institution continues its work of reclamation. It was founded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is managed under its direction, and as I believe the management is judicious. It is indeed a grand benevolent institution, and is a continuous instrumentality for rescuing and redeeming the unfortunate.

The family have, under the direction of the superintendent, done all the work about the home, indoors and out. Even for the school competent teachers are found in the family. The inmates, doing all the nursing, soon acquire a faculty at that occupation that is found to be of service to them when they have returned to the world. This is indeed

true regarding practically all the occupations pursued at the institution. The whole number of inmates during the term was 170.

For the support of this home, including an allowance made several years ago for the construction of a building, the state treasury has contributed up to the present time a little in excess of $38,000. The treasurer reports little other means of support than that thus derived from the state. I am led to think that this amount of interest in the institution ought to have its representative on the managing board of the home, and I recommend that steps be taken to secure such representation.

For support during the next biennial term the trustees ask for $12,000. Their valuable report, embracing that of treasurer, superintendent, and surgeon, has been handed to me. It has been for several years printed as a state document, but the authority to do so does not appear in the new code.

FISH AND GAME

The work of this commission is steadily increasing in importance, the demand during the term for supplies of fish for stocking purposes exceeding that of any former term. The work of the commission is thus seen to grow in popular regard, a fact which is further evidenced by the increased favor with which prosecutions of violators of the law are regarded. Over five hundred poachers were convicted and fines imposed amounting to $6,458, which is $458 more than was allowed for the support of the commission for the fiscal term. The dam authorized at the last session of the general assembly, to be constructed at the outlet of East

Okoboji has been completed and will have the effect to retain over two feet more of water in Okoboji than there otherwise would have been. The canal provided for in the same act between Spirit lake and Little Spirit lake, about 500 feet in length, has also been completed and already effectively accomplishes its purpose. The expense of making the dam and the canal was kept within the appropriation of $1,000. A fish car has been provided and completely and admirably equipped, at a cost of $1,600, $800 of which was paid out of the ordinary support fund. Several railroad companies allow the car to pass free over their lines. The fish commissioner has thus been enabled to transport over 1,500,000 fish from the bayous of the state and place them in several of the interior lakes and rivers. A supply pond has been kindly furnished by the town of Sabula, where the fish taken from the bayous are kept awaiting transportation. By this means enormous quantities of food fish, which would otherwise be lost by the drying up or the freezing of the bayous is saved.

Of the appropriation made by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly amounting to $6,000 there was covered into the treasury $1,219.65. Of the similar amount appropriated by the last general assembly there remained unexpended, on the 1st day of November last $762.48, additional expenditures being required because of fruitless litigation designed to hinder the work of the commission.

The new code greatly enlarges the work of this officer in giving him supervision of game interests. This will necessitate the appointment of many deputies to assist him. The statute requires that their services be rendered without ex-

pense to the state. There should nevertheless be provision for compensating them in some manner. This may be done by allowing the warden a contingent fund out of which deputies should be paid for services actually rendered. The warden asks for an allowance of $21,100 for the protection of fish and game and performing the duties imposed upon him.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The commissioner of labor statistics presents a voluminous report. The last general assembly enlarged the powers and duties of that officer and increased the capacity of that office for usefulness. Under the authority granted by that law, the commissioner or his deputy has visited nearly every city and town in the state to get lists of establishments having five or more employees. These establishments were called upon to furnish information in reply to questions asked them, which information has been compiled and is presented in tabular form. The data upon which these tables are based are constituted of verified statements of the employers. Owing to the fact that there had been no compilation of the lists of employers in the state, the attention of the bureau during the term was largely taken up with procuring the information necessary for completing the lists, and the commissioner found himself unable to give the time necessary during the term for getting corresponding information from employees. The commissioner recommends that there be a bulletin furnished quarterly by the bureau, which shall publish information coming to the knowledge of the commissioner between times. A law requiring the boxing or covering of all dangerous machinery

and shafting, and the placing of railings around fly wheels and vats, is recommended with authority given some officer to enforce the same. Examination of persons undertaking to handle stationary boilers is also suggested. The commissioner collates the experience of many of the cities of the state in respect to the collection of poll taxes, from which it would appear that a comparatively small number of persons liable to pay such taxes ever do so. In view of this fact and of the further fact that cripples and worn-out men, who are considered in the theory of the law unable to work such tax, are employed by those who should pay them, to work out the same, the commissioner recommends that the law be repealed.

MINE INSPECTION

The report of the mine inspectors indicates a revival to some extent in this important industry. The number of mines is 358, or eighteen more than was reported the preceding term. The output was 7,325,224 tons, valued at the mines at $8,534,677. An increase in the output is thus shown amounting to 352,015 tons, but the value is less by $472,397. The wages paid amounted to $5,642,342 for miners and $2,161,752 for all other employees, aggregating $354,129 more than in the preceding term, while the average paid miners was 77 cents per ton, a decline of 13 cents.

The desirability of enlarging the home market for our coal is forcibly presented by the inspectors. Immense deposits of coal yet underlie the soil of Iowa. The enactment of legislation which may encourage the planting of additional manufactures in this state and the expansion of

those now in existence well deserves the attention of the general assembly. The number of fatalities was 45, and of non-fatal accidents was 102. The previous term the numbers were, respectively, 39 and 80. This unsatisfactory showing is an argument for greater care on the part of both employers and employees. Doubtless greed on the one hand and recklessness on the other do much to augment the hazard of life in the mine. The work of the inspectors I believe to be well done, and I do not doubt that but for their vigilance a much worse showing in this respect would be made. Whatever legislation may do toward remedying the evil ought to be tried. But no legislation can prevent the consequences of recklessness on the part of those who become victims to accident. Indeed, there is always danger that the knowledge of the existence of such legislation will tend to make those it is intended to protect less careful of their own safety.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The work of the geological survey has been carried steadily forward. There are now twenty-six counties which have been covered by the detailed mapping, and in addition special reports have been issued upon the coal, gypsum, lead, zinc, and artesian waters of the state. The seven volumes so far published contain much that is of the highest value to our citizens, from both educational and economic points of view. They have been widely distributed and are the best possible advertisements of our resources. The work is proving an important aid in the development of our mineral deposits and has led to important investments.

Recently the survey has undertaken the collection of statistics of our mineral productions. The returns so far indicate a most gratifying increase in business. In many quarters the building brick output has increased from 40 to 100 per cent. The gypsum industry is flourishing and the coal industry for the latter half of the year has shown a marked improvement.

AGRICULTURE

The weather and crop service makes a gratifying report of the aggregate soil products of Iowa for the past season, showing that the farmers are in condition to receive a fair share of the benefits of our increasing prosperity. Despite unfavorable weather conditions in the planting season, and the severe drouth of the late summer and autumn, Iowa still leads all the states in the production of corn, having a total yield of 239,452,150 bushels of that great staple, harvested in the best possible condition. There has been an increase in the acreage and total yield of wheat, and we have harvested this year 14,613,054 bushels, giving us a liberal surplus beyond our requirements for home consumption. We lead all other states in the production of oats, having a total output of 132,571,155 bushels. Our output of the staple cereals amounts to 404,203,559 bushels, and we have harvested 5,301,404 tons of cultivated and prairie hay. The total value of our soil products which are mainly consumed in the production of live stock, dairy and poultry products, etc., is estimated to exceed $200,000,000—a sum nearly equal to the world's production of gold for the year, and approximating the value of the cotton crop of the

United States. These figures serve to remind us of the fact that our foremost industry is entitled to the fostering care of all who are charged with legislative and executive responsibilities.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

The development of the dairy interests in our state during the past year has been large. At the present time there are only three counties in the state without creameries in operation. The increase in the number of creameries for the past year over and above those that have closed or discontinued business is eighty-one. This is a larger increase than for a number of years, and indicates the effect of dairy agitation and information. Territory that heretofore has not been considered as properly a part of the dairy district is now regarded as a good field for development, and two-thirds of the number of new creameries have been established in this class of territory. There are now 891 creamery plants in the state, the largest number that has ever been in operation. The favorable conditions during the entire year of 1896, for the production of butter, placed a mark so high in the quantity shipped to markets outside of the state that it was unreasonable to expect that amount would be increased during a corresponding period for some time to come. But it is now found, notwithstanding the partial drouth of the past season and the unfavorable spring months, that the shipments to markets outside reached 99,457,684 gross pounds, being an increase over 1896 of 4,280,441 pounds. These shipments represent 83,620,081 net pounds of butter, and a valuation of $15,000,000, which

amount came directly into Iowa from neighboring states and foreign markets. The New York market for the year ending November, 1897, shows an average of 18 85-100 cents per pound for fancy creamery butter, a slight improvement over the average for the previous year. As 71 per cent of our shipments are billed to New York city, our people are materially interested in that market.

The agricultural department at Washington has been active in furnishing information and investigating foreign markets, especially the English markets, by making experimental shipments from our leading dairy states. Individual shipments by the carload of fine Iowa creamery butter have been forwarded from some counties directly to Liverpool and London. That these goods met with favor is reason for congratulation and shows to what a high degree the production of creamery butter has reached in Iowa.

The city milk inspection law at the present time covers thirteen cities, or those having more than 10,000 population. The experimental stage of this inspection is now past, and it would be well to extend it to other cities.

The expenditures of the department for the year ended October 31, 1897, amounted to $5,432.53.

STATE VETERINARY INSPECTION

The work of the state veterinary surgeon has steadily multiplied until now it takes up substantially all the time of the officer. He is called almost constantly, and into practically all parts of the state, and his labors have been instrumental in staying the progress in many instances of contagious diseases among domestic animals. His report is

one of exceptional interest at this time, and I invite attention to his recommendations, especially the one in regard to the inspection of animals being brought into the state for breeding purposes. The time has come, in my judgment, when this officer should have a fixed salary, with a suitable allowance for expenses. He should also have an office at the state house, so that his services may be the more readily secured when need.

HORTICULTURE

Under the provisions of the new code the Iowa State Horticultural society is allowed to draw office supplies from the supply department of the state. Horticulture is a growing industry and should be fostered, for we not only need fruits for food but for export as well. Already a large quantity of fruit is being shipped out of the state, bringing in a large amount of money. The protection of the homes of Iowa with trees and ornamenting them with shrubs and flowers should not be lost sight of, and the work of the society should be encouraged and extended.

PUBLIC LANDS

Of the public lands belonging to the state there were patented during the period 2,432,715 acres, and there remain unpatented of lands other than swamp and railroad lands 5,673,613 acres. The amount of swamp and railroad lands is too indefinite to be computed. There yet remain unsold of the other lands 617,770 acres. These are in the grants for the common schools and the university, including some lands donated to the latter. The question of the title

to meandered lakes is yet in the courts. A decision made, while against the contention of the state to title in that particular case, nevertheless favors the general principle that the title to these lakes passed to the state when it entered the union as an incident of sovereignty. This would seem to be a correct determination; if so, the title to these lakes can not pass without further action by the general assembly, which action, however, is not desirable nor is it recommended.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The savings banks of the state numbered, at the close of the term, 166, and the other banks under the supervision of the auditor, 206, an increase of eight in the whole number in the two years. They held deposits June 30th, amounting to $45,442,894.16, and the assets amounted to $65,799,440.96, an increase over the figures of the year preceding of $1,476,100.37 in the first item and of $1,170,959.88 in the other. The increase for the biennial period was $1,615,757.61 in deposits and in gross assets $1,754,383.07. Reports at the close of business October 5th showed a further increase in the deposits of $5,048,631.44, and in the volume of assets of $4,735,088.42. This amount of deposits exceeds that of June 30, 1892, which was the highest line before the crisis of 1893, by over $8,000,000. On October 5, 1897, the national banks held of individual deposits $27,502,301.25. Money is evidently coming from its hiding place, and is seeking its great reservoir to be drawn thence for the use of enlarging business and industrial activity.

The last general assembly at its regular session put building and loan associations under the supervision of the auditor of state, first requiring, however, the executive council to pass upon the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the several associations. Under the authority thus given, the council approved the papers of eighty-seven domestic local associations, twenty-nine domestic associations, and one association from Minnesota. These associations reported to the auditor of state December 31, 1896, assets amounting to $12,565,465.16. These assets are likely to increase much more rapidly with the associations under the supervision of responsible officials.

The controller of the currency in his report of last winter gives the deposits in the loan and trust companies of Iowa as $4,364,963, and of those in private banks as $5,233.187. The deposits in these various institutions, therefore, aggregate $100,157,452.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

In accordance with provision made therefor by the last general assembly, I appointed a commission consisting of Philip M. Crapo and George F. Henry, of Burlington, and Hon. John Scott, of Nevada, to arrange for a suitable celebration of the semi-centennial of Iowa. The commission began immediately to make arrangements for a celebration of the occasion such as would be creditable to the state. By dint of hard work and untiring perseverance the commission was quite successful. The city of Burlington contributed the amount which the legislature made a condition precedent of any payment out of the state treasury. The

celabration took place in October, 1896, occupying eight days. A full history has been prepared by the commission, which history I recommend be published under state authority. The celebration cost the state the sum of $9,976, the remaining $24 of the $10,000 appropriated having been returned to the state treasury by the commission.

MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL BUILDING

At its regular session the Twenty-sixth General Assembly made a beginning toward the erection of a memorial and historical building, appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of grounds and the procurement of plans. At the second session of that body provision was made for the construction of a part of the building—the same to be completed, however, including the purchase of the grounds, within the appropriation. After due examination of the proposed sites, selection was made of a tract 100 by 141 feet immediately east of the state house, and it was purchased for the sum of $4,300, which was considerably less than any tract as large could be obtained for anywhere else adjacent to Capitol square, which is where the statute required the site to be.

Several architects submitted plans on invitation. One of these, that of O. O. Smith, of Des Moines, was selected, and he was chosen the architect and instructed to prepare full estimates of the cost of a fire-proof building (and the executive council would have none other), which he accordingly did.

On examination, the council became convinced that such a building of a size that would be satisfactory to the people,

or adequate for even a beginning of the contemplated edifice, could not be built for the means available after paying for the site. It was therefore determined by the council to relegate the matter to the general assembly. It is accordingly left for consideration at the session now opening. I deem this subject one of the first importance. Already the collection fills the rooms of the historical department, and it will soon be practically impossible to crowd in any more.

The department is feeling the force of the truth that "to him that hath shall be given." Many people are now found who are anxious to help swell the collection, provided their contributions can be suitably and safely cared for. The fine library of state and other papers going back to the beginning of the federal government, left by Hon. James F. Wilson, is ready for turning over to the department when proper provision has been made for receiving and caring for it. Other very valuable collections are offered on like conditions.

The opportunity to procure these ought not to be missed. I am indeed persuaded from the extent of the offerings that the new building, when it shall have been completed, will barely hold the treasures, literary, historical, artistic, archæological, and curious, that will then be ready for it. I therefore recommend that $30,000 be added to the balance remaining of the former appropriation, in order that the memorial and historical building may be pushed to completion. The lowest estimate made by the architect for the erection and completion of this building is $49,000.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Under authority conferred upon the executive council by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, that body chose a committee composed of one person from each congressional district to take charge of such exhibits as this state should make in the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition. The committee at once actively engaged in the work assigned it. It has secured ground space for a building and floor room in the halls. It has also done much towards bringing the exposition to the attention of our people.

In preparing the way for a great exhibit, the committee appointed a sub-committee to submit estimates of the cost of preparing, installing, and maintaining exhibits to be worthy of the state, which sub-committee has prepared a report that has been sent to me in advance of its presentation to the committee-at-large, which will not meet until next week. The report asks for the purposes of the exhibit an additional allowance of $47,400.

The governor of Nebraska has written me, advising me that it is contemplated to erect a grand commemorative arch, towards the construction of which each of twenty-four states, including our own, is invited to contribute one course of stone.

Iowa has contributed much of public funds and immensely of private resources towards like expositions which were at such a distance from her borders that no appreciable return has been received for the vast outlay of money. It would seem that this one, which is almost within those borders, should receive encouragement, both public and private, from the people of Iowa. How the treasury, however,

can be drawn on for any more, I confess I am at a loss to know.

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP IOWA

The state of Iowa has been honored with the name of one of the largest and most powerful war vessels now afloat. At its launching at Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1896, the state officers, including myself and staff, the senators and representatives in congress from Iowa, and many prominent citizens of the state were present, and the christening was done by Miss Mary Lord Drake, now Mrs. George W. Sturdivant.

Under the authority conferred by the last general assembly, an elaborate and elegant silver service was procured and the same fitted into handsome cabinets, and on Monday, July 19, 1897, the service was at Newport, R. I., formally presented to the ship and accepted by its commander. Owing to a painful accident that occurred to me a few days before, from the effects of which I have not yet fully recovered, I was unable to be present. The state was well represented, however, by the auditor of state, the treasurer of state, and the speaker of the house of representatives.

The appropriation of $5,000 was exhausted in the purchase of the service, so that the expenses attending the presentation, as had been those incurred for the representation of the state at the launching, were personally met by the officers attending on those occasions.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

It should be a source of satisfaction to the people to know that the efficiency of the Iowa National Guard is now

at a higher standard than at any period in its history. The National Guard is really the bulwark of the nation's defense. It supplies in this country the place standing armies occupy in other countries. In this state it is composed, rank and file, of our very best citizens; young men, and middle aged, and in many instances veterans of the late war, representing the various business interests and professions; men who are willing to make a sacrifice of time, labor, and money in acquiring military education and training to prepare themselves for the nation's defense, and to serve the state when necessity arises in the enforcement of the law and the preservation of peace and good order. The same regulations and tactics apply to and govern the Iowa National guard and the regular army of the United States. These gallant sons of Iowa are devoting their services in the line of duty without compensation. They are, and ought to be, ambitious. Their only reward is that of rank and promotion, and the same rule in this respect should be applied to them as governs rank and promotion in the regular army.

The adjutant-general reports that there has been no change in the organization during the biennial period. The force consists of two brigades of infantry, each composed of two regiments of twelve companies, divided into three battalions of four companies each, and each regiment is furnished with a regimental band, the whole numbering at the last quarterly report 2,498 officers and enlisted men.

The code provides for the organization of two troops of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. This has not been done for the reason that the expense to the state of organiz-

ing and equipping a four-gun battery would not be less than $20,000, and a troop of cavalry would cost nearly or quite as much, and the adjutant-general has not deemed it advisable to organize these two branches unless with funds to put them on equal footing with the infantry branch of the service, the present appropriation, with close economy, being barely sufficient for maintaining properly the existing force. He suggests that on the organization of the staff corps under the new code full equipment should be purchased for each staff department, and that all equipments for the furnishing of staff departments, except uniforms and arms, should be kept stored in the quartermaster's quarters. The changes in the military law provided for in the new code were judicious. The staff organizations were too extended, the bulk of them being unnecessary and only occasionally used. The additional appropriation of $100 to each company and band for armory rents was a wise provision and very much needed.

The pioneer lawmakers of Iowa wisely provided in the state constitution that all military officers who command troops in state service shall be elected by the persons to perform the military duty. The military code of Iowa is in strict conformity with the constitutional provisions, and the active militia is designated "The Iowa National Guard."

The first elections held at the beginning of the biennial period developed such a disregard for the law and for fairness in the conduct of elections that strict orders and instructions were at once issued for the government of all future elections. National Guard elections have since been conducted with as much regard for law and honesty as are

those for civil officers. Elections have been held to fill the positions of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the First, Second, and Fourth regiments, for majors in all four of the regiments, and for company officers in nearly every organization. Four elections were held for major in the Second regiment and six in the First before a choice was made, and all these elections were conducted in strict compliance with the law and the orders governing elections.

Annual inspections have been made each year at the company station by the assistant inspector-general, accompanied by the army officer on detail with the Iowa National guard. They have made careful inspection of all property in the possession of the companies, the means and facilities for caring for it, and the proficiency of the officers and enlisted men in the duties required of them. The written reports of those inspections are filed for the information of the department. The time devoted to these annual inspections heretofore has been entirely too short for obtaining the information necessary to acquire a proper knowledge of the efficiency and standing of the commands. These inspections should definitely determine the status of the company as to its equipment and the care of the same; the personal, moral, and social standing of the officers and enlisted men; the interest in, and knowledge the citizens of the town have of the company, together with all the surroundings, so that on this report will depend the future fate of the company. There should be no hesitancy in disbanding any company falling below the standard required for membership in the guard.

The adjutant-general, in speaking of the war records, says

that during the term 485 requests were made for certificates showing the records and service of Iowa soldiers and sailors during the war of the rebellion, and 482 requests for information as to service and addresses. This information is required by old soldiers for the prosecution of pension claims, for procuring admission to soldiers' homes and Grand Army posts, and for prosecuting homestead and preemption claims on government land. The business is steadily increasing, and he recommends that an additional clerk be provided to have exclusive charge of this class of work, under the supervision of the adjutant-general.

He also recommends the purchase at a reasonable cost of an eighty acre tract now being used for the state rifle range, upon which the state holds a ten years' lease from June 1, 1895, at a yearly rent of $160. There has been expended about $3,000 in the way of improvements for range purposes, and to complete and preserve the work already done it will be necessary to expend not less than $1,000 more.

In view of accidents occurring and likely to occur to members of the guard while in the line of duty, the adjutant-general suggests that the general assembly should make some suitable provision covering such accidents. He recommends that immediate provision be made for Private James Dalley, to compensate him for injuries received while engaged in firing a cannon salute at the camp of the Fourth regiment last August. The annual encampments for the biennial period have been by regiments, the drills and ceremonies all being substantially in compliance with the orders and instructions from the office of the adjutant-general, giving the whole tour of camp instruction a uni-

formity not heretofore attained in the Guard. The large percentage of attendance shows that the officers and enlisted men of the Guard are giving attention to the instructions in the annual encampments. The aggregate attendance at the four encampments was 2,015 out of a total number composing the guard of 2,498. The annual encampments have shown a marked improvement in discipline and in all attainments necessary to a well organized military force ready in a few hours to be mobilized for any active service that may be required.

THE CHATTANOOGA BATTLEFIELDS

Nearly all the states that were represented in the battles fought near Chattanooga have erected monuments to designate the positions occupied by their regiments in the sanguinary conflicts of those fearful months. I am advised that provision has been made for the rearing of between 150 and 200 such monuments. Iowa was not, it is true, represented in the struggle at Chickamauga, but in the later fight on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain many Iowa regiments were engaged. While about $400,000 has been appropriated by other states for monuments on these historic grounds, Iowa has done nothing of the kind. It does look as if Iowa ought to move in the same direction. Her part in the noble record of the Army of the Tennessee would seem to demand that when the position of the various organizations constituting that army are to be indicated on one of its great battle-fields the places where the brave regiments of Iowa fought should not remain unmarked.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

When the soldiers' monument was almost completed the general assembly abolished the commission which had nearly finished that elegant memorial, and the same was turned over to the executive council. That body has caused the contracts which had been entered into by the commission to be completed, and the monument is now finished in accordance with the designs. There yet remains of the amount appropriated $3,747.25.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

The authorities of the state of Tennessee invited the people of Iowa to assist in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the admission of that commonwealth into the union in 1796. Owing to the large demand upon the public funds that it was thought ought in some manner be provided for, the general assembly did not see the way clear to make any appropriation for our participation in the celebration. Nevertheless, I appointed a number of gentlemen to act as a commission with Fulton S. White, of Des Moines, at its head. The commission made no little effort to secure a creditable representation from Iowa at the exposition, which was held at Nashville during the year 1897. Being without means, other than what they themselves supplied, to do the work expected their work was necessarily crippled. Nevertheless, the members of the commission deserve the thanks of the state for the showing they succeeded in making.

INDIA RELIEF

Early in the year 1897, I made an appeal to the people asking for contributions of corn for India's starving people, and appointed on a commission for that purpose Hoyt Sherman, Edwin H. Conger, George L. Godfrey, Joseph D. McGarraugh, Rev. Leon A. Harvey, and William L. Carpenter. Assurances had been received of free transportation of unlimited amounts of grain on the various Pacific roads to San Francisco, whence the contributions were to be taken to India in a vessel furnished by the national government. The response to the appeal was generous, and large quantities of grain were taken to St. Joseph, Mo., for drying, preparatory to the long journey. The transportation on the railroads to that point was freely furnished on the various lines, a liberality that was found to make heavy exactions on some of those lines. Either the assurances of free transportation to the Pacific were not well founded, or the lines refused to make good such assurances; and only a limited quantity of the generous offerings went that way. The consequence was that the commission had to sell most of the corn, which was done, and the proceeds remitted through the relief organization at New York to India. The members of the commission labored with zeal and fidelity to forward the work intrusted to them. This is particularly true of Major Sherman, the chairman, who gave most of his time to the work for several weeks, and to whose energy and perseverance the success of the benevolent enterprise is largely to be attributed.

THE NEW CODE

A few defects (very few in view of the magnitude of the work) have been met with in the new code, which require action by the general assembly. In another part of this paper I have called attention to one in the provision that aims to levy a special tax on corporations increasing their capital.

I may mention some others that have been brought to my attention. Chapter 11 of Title XII provides for the appointment of a number of inspectors of the products of petroleum, not more than fourteen in all, who are to take office on the first day of July in each even-numbered year, thus doing away with the office of state oil inspector, with his deputies. No provision is made for the interval between the taking effect of the new code and the incoming of the new officers. The law does, however, provide for continuing the inspection and prescribes penalties for the sale of oil which has not been inspected. I asked the attorney-general for an opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under the circumstances. That officer replied, expressing the opinion that the state oil inspector was authorized to hold until his successors under the new law are prepared to take office. Accordingly, the inspection has gone on with the former officers. It would be well, in my judgment, for the general assembly to pass a curative act in reference to the oil inspection.

A similar act will probably also be needed to legalize the doings of the boards of the institutions the number of the members whereof is diminished by the new law. These are the Soldiers' Home, the College for the Blind, and the

Industrial Home for the Blind. In respect of the board of the last named institution further legislation will be needed in order to bring about a reduction in the number of trustees from six to three. The membership of the other boards will be reduced to the proper number, without further action, on the first day of the coming May.

Chapter 7 of Title II, provides for the executive council, defines its duties, and authorizes it to make sundry expenditures in the performance of those duties, but it makes direct provision for paying only for advertising for sealed proposals for supplies. The supplies themselves are to be paid for, and all other expenditures met, out of any appropriation made for that purpose by the general assembly. But no appropriation was made to be used after the new code took effect. In consequence, there has been no money to pay for the supplies procured biennially, in accordance with custom, for the use of the general assembly and the departments of the state government, including paper for the public printing. The supplies were obtained, however, while the contractors are unpaid. The pay also of the secretary of the executive council and the assistance in his office is also unprovided for. The amount of indebtedness thus incurred is about $25,000. An appropriation should be promptly made for the payment of this indebtedness as well as for meeting the constantly recurring expenditures authorized by the chapter cited.

Certain permanent appropriations to state institutions that were undrawn October 1st are deemed to have been repealed by the new code. The effect has been to deprive one institution at least—the College of Agriculture—of

moneys with which to meet expenditures already made, to be paid for out of funds which the authorities of the college, knowing the condition of the treasury, were in the habit of drawing only when they were absolutely needed. An appropriation of about $10,000 will be required to meet deficiencies in this respect.

The new code, while requiring various kinds of written instruments to be acknowledged, fails to give authority to any officer to take such acknowledgment except when made to conveyances. Acknowledgments to articles of incorporation, however, have been made before the officers entitled to take acknowledgments of any kind, and these articles have been accepted by the secretary of state under the advice of the attorney-general, a course that, in my judgment, seemed unavoidable. When the needed amendment is made to the law in this respect, it will be necessary also that the acknowledgments thus taken without authority be legalized.

ELECTION LAWS

The election laws of the state are, I believe, giving good satisfaction, except possibly as to the amendment adopted last session, practically forbidding the use of both the circle and the square by the voter in indicating his preference. I believe that the former rule was preferable and would recommend its restoration, with provision for better enabling the elector to designate his choice when more than one person is to be elected to the same office, as in case of judges of the district court or in that of justices of the peace. What is know as the "Australian ballot" system of voting is not intended in any manner to restrict the freedom of the voter.

On the contrary, it contemplates enlarging that freedom to the utmost limit by guarding, as it should be guarded, the secrecy of the ballot. Whatever may be done to insure the utmost freedom of expression of the will of the elector, without in any manner impairing the secrecy of that expression, should, in my judgment, find its proper place on the statute books.

There is an expense connected with the registration law that it would seem might be obviated. I refer to the requirement that registers of election shall be in attendance on the day of election somewhere convenient to the voting place for the purpose of registering those entitled to registration on that day. This, it would seem, could be attended to by the judges of election, and thus the expense be saved of the additional officers and the room that may be hired for their occupancy. I am advised that very few at most apply for registration on election day. There could therefore be little if any inconvenience occasioned by the change.

There is a widespread desire, especially among people living in the cities, that there be enacted a law for the regulation of primary elections. Many states have adopted enactments of the kind, and I believe no state has abandoned the effort after such enactment. The Kentucky law on the subject has attracted much attention, and seems to be generally considered the best yet enacted by any of the states. It provides that each elector may, when registering his name as such, also enter his "party affiliation;" having done which, and not otherwise, he is entitled to participate in the primary elections of his party.

THE MULCT TAX

The prohibitory law of the state as modified by the act of 1894, if not entirely popular, is at least generally acquiesced in by the people as perhaps the one which, while not satisfactory to either of the opposing views on the subject, seems to meet with least ostensible opposition in its enforcement. One modification ought in my judgment to be made, in respect to druggists selling intoxicants. I recommend that a tax of the character of the mulct levy be laid on all drug stores where liquor is sold in quantities or otherwise than in pharmaceutical preparations. The amount of the tax it would be well, in my judgment, to fix at about half that exacted of the place where drinking is allowed on the premises.

REWARDS

The statutes authorize the governor to offer a reward "for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities" of any person charged with the commission of certain kinds of crime who "has not been arrested or has escaped from arrest." In all cases where I thought the reward was authorized I have offered it, when application was made to me. I have been repeatedly asked also to offer such rewards where the offender was unknown, and where it was desired to use the reward to secure the services of detectives or others for ferreting out the criminals and bringing them to justice. In such cases, being satisfied that the statute did not authorize it, I have invariably declined to comply with the request, although I am aware that a contrary practice has prevailed, to some extent at least, in this state. My own observations as a private citizen, having had occasion

to cause the perpetrators of crime to be ascertained and arrested, makes me believe that rewards for unknown parties are rather harmful than helpful in reaching the end desired. Since I made the ruling referred to, the section has been revised and re-enacted, and the governor's authority extended in the matter of offering rewards, but no change was made in the particular to which I have referred, and the language of the section still authorizes a reward to be offered only for a person or persons charged with crime. I look upon this action of the legislature as a vindication of the interpretation I have put upon the statute, although the statute itself is so clear, to my mind, that I have had no doubt as to the correctness of that interpretation. If further legislation in this respect is desired, it would be better to authorize the employment by state or local authorities of detectives for the purpose of ascertaining who the criminals are.

CRIME

The number of convictions for the year that ended October 31, 1896, was 1,225, and for the eleven months terminating with September last, about 1,200. The court costs for the year first mentioned amounted to $421,816.15, and the sum paid county attorneys was $83,428.17 besides. The fines imposed were $82,889.05, and those collected $37,629.73. The number of convictions is happily less than reported for several years prior.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The code provides that the general assembly "shall, by statute or joint resolution, designate the amount to be

expended for general state purposes during the biennial period next ensuing." Section 152 of the code enacts that "every officer, board, court or commissioner may control the official apartments assigned to them by the executive council, but shall have no right to employ any janitor, clerk, or person except as authorized by joint resolution." This legislation, if it remains, and I do not think it objectionable, needs supplementing. There should be some statutory definition of what constitutes a "joint resolution" and how it should be passed, the constitution being entirely silent on the subject. That instrument makes provision only for the enactment of laws, even providing what shall be the enacting clause. In this respect it is quite unlike the federal constitution, which distinctly provides that "every order, resolution, or vote" to which the concurrence of the two houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be "subject to the rules and regulations prescribed in the case of a bill." The practice has prevailed in this state of passing upon joint resolutions precisely as bills, except that, as I am advised, the rules of the houses have not always required that each joint resolution receive a majority vote of the members of both houses on its passage. They have ordinarily, however, perhaps always, been presented to the governor for his signature. During the regular session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly I signed a few that were presented to me that were in the shape of memorials to congress, although then in doubt as to the propriety of so doing. More mature deliberation satisfied me that if a "joint resolution" had weight at all under the constitution and laws of the state it

was just as valid without my signature as with it or even if disapproved by me. Hence, I declined to act on those that were presented in the latter part of the regular session and altogether on those passed at the called session. In this I find that I am in accord with at least one of my predecessors. I recommend that the legislature define by positive enactment the process which joint resolutions shall go through in order to give them validity. I deem this especially important in view of the provision cited in regard to designating the amount of revenue to be expended during the biennial period.

CONCLUSION

I should do injustice to my own feelings if I should refrain in this message from expressing my thanks to my associates in the executive council, and to my other associates in public office, for the many kindnesses shown me and for their valuable aid in conducting the administration of the state's affairs.

Fellow citizens: it is with confidence that the legislative body will not be wanting in devising liberal things in the interest of all the people, in avoiding anything like extravagance in expenditure, while also avoiding that semblance of economy that is only parsimony, and remembering the truth of the scripture which says: "There is that scattereth yet increaseth and there is that withholdeth more than is meet yet it tendeth to poverty," that I close this paper. Confident I am that all the interests of our state are safe in your keeping; that you will labor for the greatest good, not "of the greatest number" but of all. Those interests are all very dear to me. Here has been my only home from early

childhood, since before the time that there was an "Iowa" on the map. I have seen all its growth and participated in it; its handful of people grow into millions; its vast stretch of bleak and forbidding prairie made the most productive fields on earth; and the embryo commonwealth become the tenth state in the Union in point of population, foremost in agricultural productions, and in the van of educational effort. Here, too, when I lay aside the burden of earth-life, I intend my mortal remains shall rest. In the record of Iowa as the home of one of the most enlightened bodies of people on earth; as the land whence went forth at the country's call myriads of men to save that country to themselves and their posterity, of whom I am thankful I was permitted to be one; and in all her luminous past, I rejoice. In her future of glowing promise I have an abiding trust.

In surrendering the office with which the people honored me, it is a matter of profound gratification to me to know that one comes to take my place who is worthy of the best traditions of the state, one in whom the people have confidence that he will discharge the duties he assumes with a determination to serve well the commonwealth.

F. M. Drake

EXTRA SESSION MESSAGE

JANUARY 19, 1897

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 8

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

The span of years allotted to a generation has passed away since last the General Assembly of Iowa was called together in extraordinary session. Fortunately, no questions so momentous and all-pervading as those which confronted the people and their representatives at that session, and the called session of the year preceding, are now dominant in the public mind. Then the life of the Nation was in peril. Multiplied thousands of Iowa's brave men were absent from their homes contending for the life and the integrity of the republic. Members and people were alike oppressed with anxiety for both country and loved ones; for the later session was held at the darkest hour of the conflict.

Now, in a time of peace, with the fearful struggle of those days long since closed and closed aright, you are assembled to pass in review the statutes of the commonwealth, and to put in concise form the laws which are to begin to have force substantially with the commencement of the state's second half century.

A learned and industrious commission has prepared a revision of existing statutes, and put them, with such changes and modifications as to the commission seemed

advisable, in codified form, in which shape the result of their labors has been before you for more than a year. An opportunity has thus been afforded the members of the General Assembly, and to some extent the people at large, to familiarize themselves with the new measures proposed, with the enactments the omission of which is contemplated, with the amendments which are suggested to existing statutes, and with the form which it is proposed to give the body of our statute laws. Therefore, the members of the General Assembly come together prepared, I doubt not, with the aid of the mature deliberation they have been enabled to give to the work, promptly to expedite the business for which the session has been called.

It is gratifying to know that many of the existing laws of this commonwealth have been so founded in wisdom as to commend themselves to statesmen and publicists of not only our sister states, but other lands. Our state officers receive not a few testimonials to this effect. I may mention the legislation pertaining to railroads, to insurance, to dairy interests, and to oil inspection. Let us hope that the matters you have in hand will show a still stronger development of legislation thus found to commend itself.

During the past year, our public institutions were visited by an unusual number of casualties through the power of the elements. On the 27th day of March, a severe rain storm did extensive damage to roofs at the School for the Deaf. The repairs necessitated a draft on the appropriation made for "providential contingencies," amounting to $397.03.

On the 11th day of August the oldest building at the

Anamosa penitentiary was destroyed by fire. It contained the dining room, kitchen, chapel and library. The damage amounted to $13,200. The departments destroyed were furnished with temporary quarters, and nothing has been drawn from the appropriation on account of this disaster. It will not improbably, however, call for action on your part.

On the 21st day of the same month a tornado took off the roof of a wing of the main building of the Normal school and otherwise injured the structure, inflicting damage the repairment of which cost $541. Again on the 29th day of the same month, lightning struck the main building of the Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Glenwood, set it on fire, and notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts on the part of the officers and employes, the citizens of Glenwood, and the fire department of Council Bluffs, the edifice was destroyed, except the foundation walls and a portion of the walls of the west wing. Most of the contents of the building were likewise destroyed. A contiguous structure belonging to the institution was also damaged by water, and the rain considerably injured other property which had been removed from other buildings in apprehension of their destruction. The damage done was the most extensive ever suffered by any institution in the State. The building itself had cost, with its contents, rather more than a $100,000, and the whole damage is estimated at $125,000.

An extraordinary emergency therefore confronted the Board of Trustees. The dining room, kitchen, school department, the rooms of seventy-five employes, and those of

seventy children had disappeared. It should be remembered that prior to the catastrophe the institution was crowded beyond its capacity, and now a large part of the facilities which before were thus inadequate was gone. The members of the Board came before the Executive Council and represented the position in which they were placed. The appropriation for meeting providential contingencies amounted to only $10,000, of which sum several hundred dollars had already been expended, and it was manifest that there was not enough of that appropriation remaining to provide for any considerable part of the repairs absolutely indispensable for the maintenance of the institution. It was, moreover, clearly a matter of economy for steps to be taken to preserve the yet standing walls which it was believed could be utilized in rebuilding. The Executive Council, feeling that an occasion had arisen for which adequate provision had not been made, unanimously determined to take the responsibility of authorizing the expenditure of $25,000, and afterwards of $15,000 more, in the work of rebuilding; the same being thought to be imperatively necessary for the maintenance of the institution and the preservation of the State's property. For this action on the part of the Executive Council I ask the approval of the General Assembly. A special report of the Trustees of said institution and Dr. Powell, its Superintendent, is herewith submitted.

Fortunately, none of the calamities recited were attended with loss of life, or even personal injury. This will be regarded as the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration the kind of unfortunates that are being cared for in the institution at Glenwood.

The State long since ceased paying premiums of insurance upon its property. Indeed, it never did pay out much for such purpose. But, the need of some sort of provision for meeting the contingencies of fire and other elemental disasters becoming manifest, the General Assembly began several years ago the practice of making an appropriation for "providential contingencies." I find that the amount thus appropriated, down to the present time, aggregates $134,000, while there is a total of drafts on these appropriations amounting to $63,678.19, making the excess in amount appropriated over the expenditures $70,321.81. Had the appropriations been cumulative as the first ones were, the unexpended balance of each appropriation being good for succeeding terms, there would have been, as appears above, a sum ample for making all the repairs at Glenwood that could not wait for the meeting of the General Assembly. In view of the experience of last year, I submit that prudential considerations require that the State should purchase insurance for its property, or else that provision be made either for the establishment of an insurance fund, or for the adoption of other adequate provision to meet extraordinary emergencies.

I would also recommend a consideration of the propriety of making all State edifices hereafter constructed substantially fire proof. This, while lessening the risk, would obviate the danger of horrors such as have befallen public institutions—none of them, fortunately, in our own State.

A report made to me by the Auditor of State, which is herewith submitted, makes an unpleasant showing of the finances. It appears that, owing to drafts, amounting to

$569,259.18 on the special appropriations made at the regular session of the present General Assembly, there was a net floating indebtedness on the second day of the present month of $397,075.70, there being $593,459.10 of warrants outstanding, with $196,383.40 of cash in the treasury. The Auditor estimates that the receipts for the current year will be $2,137,445.68, and that the ordinary expenditures will be $1,723,086.34, while there may be drawn during the year $519,968.07 of the remaining special appropriations made at the last session. Should they all be drawn, which, however, is not probable, the indebtedness at the close of the present year will be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

In view of this showing, I recommend that all of last session's special appropriations, any part of which is yet undrawn, be reviewed by the General Assembly, and wherever the same can be done without injury, the expenditure be deferred until the year 1898. And similar examination into all public expenditures might be made, with a view to reduction wherever practicable. Thus may be effectively inaugurated a movement which shall lead eventually to the cancellation of all indorsed warrants, and, let me express the hope, to an abandonment of the practice of indorsing warrants "not paid," a practice not in conformity with sound business principles, even in the matter of running into debt.

On the 29th day of June last, I received the resignation of Hon. A. T. Meservey as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for the Eleventh Congressional District. Upon being advised that the Board had elected as Mr. Meservey's successor, the Hon. Hiram C. Wheeler,

of the county of Sac, I issued a commission to that gentleman to hold, as provided by the statute, until the next meeting of the General Assembly. It is now incumbent upon you to elect a Trustee for the remainder of the unexpired term.

It is unnecessary for me to remind the General Assembly that the people of the state are expecting the session to be of brief duration, and I doubt not that you are, as their representatives, in full sympathy with that feeling. Permit me to express the hope that your deliberations will eventuate in a Code of Laws that will give satisfaction to the people, while it will anew commend the legislation of this great Commonwealth to approval beyond our borders.

F. M. Drake

VETO MESSAGE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 10, 1896

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1193

To the House of Representatives:

I respectfully return House file No. 290, an act to amend section 1, chapter 1, acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, establishing a board of park commissioners in certain cities of the first class, defining their powers, and describing their duties, for further consideration. It proposes to amend section 1 of chapter 1 of the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, by making the provisions of that act applicable to all cities which had a population of 25,000 at the state election in 1895. As thus specifically limited in its operation, the bill is, in my judgment, violative of the constitutional provision prohibiting special legislation.

But that I might not act hastily, I have sought and obtained the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject, a copy of which opinion I append hereto, and which, it will be seen, is in accord with the views suggested above.

I concur in the opinion of the Attorney General that the omission of certain words would obviate all objection to the bill. I also think that thus modified the bill will not only accomplish its immediate object, but remove a doubt which

I am advised has been raised as to the validity of the act of 1892, which the pending measure proposes to amend.

F. M. DRAKE.

STATE OF IOWA, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
DES MOINES, April 10, 1896.

HON. F. M. DRAKE, *Governor of Iowa,*
Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of to-day asking my opinion upon the constitutionality of House file No. 290, has received as careful attention as time permits.

The bill amends section 1 of chapter 1 of the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, so as to make the act applicable to cities which had 25,000 inhabitants at the time of the state election in 1895.

There are, I believe, but six cities in the state to which the act as amended would apply. They are as definitely known as if they had been specially named in the bill. The law as amended cannot apply to any other cities than the six referred to. This being true, under the decision of the supreme court of this state in the case of State ex rel West v. Des Moines, 65 N. W. Rep., 818, the act in question is local legislation and is repugnant to the constitution.

If the bill was amended by striking out of the next to the last line the words "at the time of the state election in 1895," this constitutional objection would, in my opinion, be obviated.

Yours respectfully,

MILTON REMLEY,
Attorney-General.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1896

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 502

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is incumbent on me to inform the General Assembly that a vacancy exists in the board of trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, by reason of the death of Samuel Klein, of which mournful event I am officially advised by the Secretary of that board.

F. M. DRAKE.
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 23, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 290—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the Senate:

In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, I herewith return to the Honorable the Senate S. F. No. 36, An Act to Revise, Amend and Codify the Statutes in Relation to the Practice of Dentistry.

F. M. DRAKE.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 10, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 294—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the General Assembly, House File No. 17, An Act to revise, Amend, and Codify the Statutes in Relation to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Stock Breeders' Associations and State Dairy Association.

F. M. DRAKE.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APRIL 27, 1897

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 883

To the General Assembly:

I have received sundry communications from the Department of Agriculture inviting the co-operation of the State of Iowa in efforts which that department contemplates making in this and other states affected for stamping out the swine plague, the malady which has cost the people of this State so many millions of dollars. In answer to a request for further information as to the manner in which the State authorities are expected to co-operate, the Secretary of Agriculture has kindly furnished me the draft of a bill for the consideration of the General Assembly, which bill is similar, he informs me, to acts which were passed in

some of the states at the time pleuro pneumonia was prevalent among neat cattle. The plan of procedure contemplated provides for the selection of a district in which there is a large number of swine and where the disease usually exists, to which district the regulations formulated by the department are to be made applicable through legislative action. By these regulations and by quarantining the district it is hoped to stamp out the disease therein and thus demonstrate the practicability of doing so everywhere.

The subject is one of such large importance to the people that I thus bring it to your notice and commend it to the attentive consideration of the General Assembly, submitting herewith a draft of the bill referred to.

F. M. Drake.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 3, 1897

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 962

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that I have approved, signed and deposited with the Secretary of State the following bills passed during the present session of the General Assembly:

House file No. 4, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State; approved March 13.

House file No. 5, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the General Assembly; approved March 18.

House file No. 8, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the submission of constitutional amendments; approved February 26.

House file No. 15, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to roads, bridges and fences and the destruction of thistles; approved April 28.

House file No. 17 (sub.), an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to agricultural and horticultural societies, stock breeders' associations and State Dairy Association; approved April 30.

House file No. 91, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to drainage and levees; approved April 30.

House file No. 21, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to internal improvements; approved April 17.

House file No. 22, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to taking private property for works of internal improvement; approved March 18.

House file No. 25, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the regulation of carriers by railway; approved April 17.

House file No. 90, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes relative to express companies; approved April 10.

House file No. 28, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the settlement and support of the poor; approved April 10.

House file No. 29, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the care of the insane; approved April 28.

House file No. 30, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to domestic animals; approved March 13.

House file No. 31, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to fences; approved April 17.

House file No. 32, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to lost goods; approved March 20.

House file No. 34, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to fire companies; approved April 10.

House file No. 35, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Bureau of Labor Statistics; approved March 18.

House file No. 37, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the geological survey; approved March 19.

House file No. 39, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the inspection of passenger boats; approved February 26.

House file No. 41, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the State veterinary surgeon; approved February 26.

House file No. 43, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the State board of health; approved March 30.

House file No. 45, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the practice of pharmacy; approved April 17.

House file No. 49, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the superintendent of public instruction; approved February 11.

House file No. 51, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the State University; approved March 16.

House file No. 52, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; approved March 30.

House file No. 53, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Normal School; approved February 26.

House file No. 93, an act to amend an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Normal School, approved February 26; approved April 10, 1897.

House file No. 54, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Orphans' Home and home for Destitute Children; approved March 19.

House file No. 55, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Institution for Feeble Minded Children; approved March 16.

House file No. 56, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Industrial School; approved March 13.

House file No. 57, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the College for the Blind; approved March 26.

House file No. 58, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Industrial Home for the Blind; approved March 13.

House file No. 94, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the uniformity, purchase and loaning of text books; approved March 30.

House file No. 63, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the school fund; approved March 18.

House file No. 65, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the State Historical Society; approved April 10.

House file No. 67, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to weights, measures and inspection; approved March 16.

House file No. 68, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to money of account and interest; approved March 13.

House file No. 70, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to tender; approved February 26.

House file No. 72, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to private seals; approved March 13.

House file No. 73, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to assignments for creditors; approved March 26.

House file No. 74, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to mechanics' liens; approved April 10.

House file No. 75, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to limited partnership; approved March 16.

House file No. 76, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to warehousemen, carriers, hotel keepers, livery stable keepers, and herders; approved March 16.

House file No. 83, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to justices of the peace and their courts; approved March 18.

House file No. 87, an act to revise, amend and codify the

statutes in relation to the discipline and government of jails and penitentiaries; approved April 29.

House file No. 89, an act to amend sections 17, 18 and 24 of chapter 62 of the acts of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and to make the same applicable to cities organized and operating under special charters; approved February 17.

House file No. 1, an act making a special appropriation for the Institution for Feeble Minded, at Glenwood, Iowa; approved March 19.

House file No. 108, an act to co-operate with the United States in the eradication of hog cholera or swine plague; approved May 1.

House file No. 88, an act to provide for the payment of the four paper folders and file clerk of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, for three days labor performed after the adjournment of the regular session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly; approved May 1.

F. M. Drake.

TO THE SENATE

May 3, 1897

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1089

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have approved, signed and deposited with the Secretary of State, the following bills passed during the present session of the General Assembly:

Senate file No. 3, an act to revise, amend and codify the

statutes in relation to county and township government; approved April 16.

Senate file No. 19, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the board of railroad commissioners; approved April 6.

Senate file No. 29, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to mines and mining; approved April 9.

Senate file No. 30, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the dairy commissioner and imitation dairy products; approved March 26.

Senate file No. 37, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the practice of medicine; approved April 23.

Senate file No. 36, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the practice of dentistry; approved April 22.

Senate file No. 40, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the Soldiers' Home; approved April 6.

Senate file No. 41, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to regents and trustees of state institutions; approved April 29.

Senate file No. 50, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the educational board of examiners; approved March 13.

Senate file No. 90, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the School for the Deaf; approved April 6.

Senate file No. 58, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to county high schools; approved February 11.

Senate file No. 49, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to county superintendents; approved February 25.

Senate file No. 94, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the system of common schools; approved April 24.

Senate file No. 70, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to notes and bills; approved April 29.

Senate file No. 66, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to sureties; approved February 11.

Senate file No. 43, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the domestic relations; approved February 25.

Senate file No. 72, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to estates of decedents; approved April 9.

Senate file No. 4, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to procedure in courts of original jurisdiction; approved April 24.

Senate file No. 76, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to attachments, garnishments, executions and supplementary proceedings; approved April 6.

Senate file No. 78, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to procedure to reverse, vacate or modify judgments; approved April 24.

Senate file No. 86, an act to amend sections 289 and 290, of the Code of 1873, as amended by chapter 76, of the acts of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, relating to the bonding of county indebtedness; approved March 17.

Senate file No. 84, an act to amend section 3756, of the

Code of 1873, as amended by chapter 118 and chapter 125, acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly, relative to collection of fees by the Secretary of State; approved March 17.

Senate file No. 93, an act to apply to cities of the first class, the provisions of chapter 78, laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, as amended by chapter 17, laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, chapter 15, laws of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, chapter 3, laws of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and chapter 3, laws of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, regular session, relating to indebtedness of cities and towns; approved April 22.

Senate file No. 82, an act to exonerate from penalties under the prohibitory law in cities acting under special charters and to make valid acts of city councils and boards of supervisors; approved February 27.

Senate file No. 89, an act authorizing the Executive Council to purchase or condemn a site on which to erect a memorial, historical and art building, to procure plans and specifications therefor, and take other preliminary steps toward its construction, and making an appropriation therefor, and to repeal chapter 115, laws of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, regular session; approved March 30.

Senate file No. 92, an act to authorize cities of the second class to issue bonds for extending the time of payment of its indebtedness; approved April 22.

Senate file No. 88, an act to provide for the payment of the mileage of the committee appointed to visit the Institution for the Feeble Minded at Glenwood; approved March 29.

Senate file No. 83, an act to legalize acknowledgments

or instruments in writing heretofore taken by notaries public; approved February 26.

Senate file No. 96, an act to legalize the levy and collection of poor taxes and taxes of ordinary county revenue in counties of the State; approved April 17.

I have also caused to be deposited with the Secretary of State, Senate joint resolution No. 3.

F. M. Drake.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 11, 1897

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1070

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the honorable House of Representatives that I have approved, signed, and caused to be deposited with the Secretary of State, the following bills:

House file No. 6, an act providing for the publication and construction of the statutes; approved May 11.

House file No. 7, an act relating to the Code and its operation; approved May 11.

House file No. 19, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to banks and banking institutions; approved May 10.

House file No. 20, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to building and loan associations; approved May 6.

House file No. 26, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the construction and operation of telegraph and telephone lines; approved May 8.

House file No. 33, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to intoxicating liquors; approved May 8.

House file No. 82, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to procedure in particular cases; approved May 8.

House file No. 84, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to evidence; approved May 6.

House file No. 115, an act to abolish the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission and transferring their duties to the Executive Council; approved May 10.

House file No. 99, an act to legalize the acts of, and to establish the independent school-district of Washington Mills; approved May 10.

F. M. DRAKE.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 11, 1897

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1209

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the honorable the Senate that I have approved, signed, and caused to be deposited with the Secretary of State, bills passed by the General Assembly, as follows:

Senate file No. 10, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to elections and officers; approved May 6th.

Senate file No. 15, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes relative to the militia, approved May 8th.

Senate file No. 35, an act to revise, amend and codify the

statutes in relation to the care and propagation of fish, and the protection of birds and game; approved May 6th.

Senate file No. 48, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the State library and historical collections; approved May 10th.

Senate file No. 77, an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to criminal procedure; approved May 6th.

Senate file No. 1, an act to provide for the annotation, indexing, publication, distribution and sale of the Code, and statutes hereafter enacted, and the appointment of a supervising committee, and the election of an editor, and prescribing their duties; approved May 4th.

Senate file No. 99, an act to amend subdivision 2 of section 796 of the Code as amended and re-enacted by chapter 43 of the acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, and to amend section 1381 of the Code as amended by chapter 149 of the acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly, chapter 166 of the acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly, and chapter 10 of the acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly, relating to the poor; approved May 4th.

Senate file No. 87, an act to repeal chapter 63 of the laws of the Twenty-third General Assembly and enact a substitute therefor, and providing for the appropriation of money to aid in procuring a library for the penitentiary at Anamosa; approved May 5th.

Senate file No. 110, an act to authorize boards of supervisors to transfer to the county road fund so much of the surplus of the general fund as arises from the taxation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors; approved May 8th.

Senate file No. 112, an act to make appropriations for

the payment of the compensation of members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, at extra session, of state expenses and other bills; approved May 8th.

Senate file No. 101, an act to legalize the act of the board of supervisors and county auditor and the vote of the people of Polk county in relation to levying a tax to raise funds to build an asylum in said county for the care of the insane; approved May 5th.

F. M. DRAKE.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 13, 1898

From the Iowa Legislative Documents, 1898, Vol. IV

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4 of the constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of reprieve, commutation, and pardon granted and the reasons therefor, and also of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures was made, and the several amounts remitted, during my official term, which closed January 13, 1898.[1]

F. M. DRAKE.

[1] For full text of report referred to see *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1898, Vol. IV.

PROCLAMATIONS

ON FILLING A VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 202—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of representative in the General Assembly by reason of the death of Freeman McClelland, representative from the County of Linn, being the forty-eighth representative district of the State, And

Whereas, The General Assembly is now in session,

Now, therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby order a special election to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, to be held in the county and district aforesaid on Tuesday the third day of March, A. D. 1896.

Whereof, all electors in said county and district will take due notice, and the sheriff of said county of Linn will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(SEAL) Done at Des Moines, this eighteenth day of February, A. D., 1896.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Sec. of State.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 12, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 236—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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The memory of those who left the comforts of home that they might help preserve a government by the people and who in that behalf gave up their lives on the field of battle, in the prison pen, or stricken down by disease, cannot be too highly honored by the people of the land they loved and served so well. In the course of the revolving seasons the day again approaches which a beautiful custom, reinforced by statute-law, has made sacred to the memory of the brave men whose deeds of valor, whose sufferings, and whose triumphs make up so large a part of the history of the republic.

Let us help perpetuate the custom. It is a constant reminder of the sufferings made for liberty and union, while its continued observance will be a guarantee that the results of the great civil war, so beneficial not only to our own land but to the cause of liberty everywhere, will be enduringly enjoyed by our people and thus be a perpetual inspiration to the oppressed of other lands to endeavor to obtain for themselves political institutions like those which have been so promotive of the prosperity of the people of America.

Again we are entered on another series of patriotic anniversaries—the semi-centennial of the last foreign war in which our country has been engaged, the first battles of which were fought in the month of May, fifty years ago.

In our observance let us not forget the heroes of the Mexican war, some of whom yet survive, and of whose number to fall in battle were Mills and Guthrie and others who in that early conflict illustrated the valor of Iowa soldiery.

Now, therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that upon Memorial Day, the thirtieth day of May instant, the people of Iowa, refraining as far as practicable from ordinary occupations and from aught else which may mar the occasion, do unite with the surviving comrades of the heroic dead in suitable commemoration of the departed soldiers of the republic, and make it a day holy to their memory. Thereby may we impress upon the youth of the land a becoming sense of the debt of gratitude we owe to the nation's heroic defenders, and take therefrom for ourselves renewed devotion to our country and its republican institutions.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

F. M. Drake.

By the Governor

W. M. McFarland,

Secretary of State.

ON THE DEATH OF GEORGE WALLACE JONES

JULY 23, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 243—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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To the People of the State of Iowa:

One of the earliest pioneers of Iowa and the Northwest has passed on to the great hereafter. GEORGE WALLACE JONES, a drummer-boy in the war of 1812, a soldier in the Blackhawk war, the last delegate from the Territory of Michigan, the first delegate from that of Wisconsin, and one of the first Senators from the State of Iowa in the Senate of the United States, departed his life on Wednesday, July 22d instant, at the City of Dubuque, which has been his home for nearly sixty years. It was the fortune of this man during his life-time of ninety-two years to occupy a large place in the early history of the Northwest. As a delegate in Congress, he was greatly instrumental in the erection of the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, and he lived to see those Territories develop into four or five flourishing commonwealths, and those vast wilds become the home of nearly six millions of people. As a Senator of the United States, he also usefully served his country and our State. Such a life, prolonged as it was far beyond the Psalmist's limit, was indeed not lived in vain. His later years were spent among those who honored him, but who were constrained in his latest days to witness a long and painful struggle with disease, borne with fortitude, yet with an earnest longing for rest. The rest has come at last, and the memory of his deeds and his worth only remain with us.

In honor of the distinguished services of this Nestor of Iowa statesmen, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, direct that the flag on all public buildings of the State be at half mast until the close of the day of the funeral of the departed statesman, on which day the executive offices of the State will be closed.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this 23d day of July, A. D., 1896.

FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

SEPTEMBER 2, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 247—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of Iowa:

The State of Iowa, by statutory enactment, set apart the first Monday in September as Labor Day, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend the general observance of the day named, to-wit the seventh day of September instant. I especially recommend that there be a closing for the day of all factories, shops, and other establishments where labor of any kind is employed so far as the same may be practicable. I would moreover urge that all employed and employers unite in

appropriate observances of the occasion, such as shall leave very pleasant memories of the Labor Day of 1896.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one (SEAL) thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first, and of the State of Iowa the fiftieth.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor

WM. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

ON THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE

SEPTEMBER 19, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 252—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of the State of Iowa:

Whereas, The General Assembly at its recent session provided for organizing a commission to arrange for and prepare an appropriate celebration at the city of Burlington of the semi-centennial of the admission of Iowa as a state into the Union;

And, Whereas, The commission thus provided for has been duly organized and has arranged for the celebration contemplated, to be held during the month of October proximo; and has prepared a judicious and suitable program for the entire time;

Now, Therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby notify the people of the State of Iowa that said celebration will begin on Thursday, the first day of October, A. D., 1896, and continue eight days; and I do request and urge as many as can make it convenient to do so to attend such celebration, to assist in making it a worthy commemoration of the state's beginning, and to do honor to the brave men and noble women who laid wisely and well the foundations of this commonwealth.

In behalf of the people of Iowa, I do invite the citizens of other states to unite with our own people in the festivities of the occasion; and especially do I invite the residents of those states with which, in the territorial period of their history, what is now called Iowa was united, that they may rejoice with us in the completion of the first fifty years of the commonwealth and the happy auspices under which its second half century begins.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this nineteenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of the State of Iowa the fiftieth, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

SEPTEMBER 28, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 250—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Pursuant to Law, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the third day of that month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors in the State:

The office of Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be filled by the choice of thirteen Electors, each ballot for such office to "contain the name of at least one inhabitant of each district into which the state" is divided, and to designate "against the name of each person" voted for "the number of the congressional district to which he belongs;"

The office of Secretary of State;

The office of Auditor of State;

The office of Treasurer of State;

The office of Attorney-General;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed James H. Rothrock;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the electors in the several Congressional districts:

The office of Representative in Congress from each of said Districts.

By vote of the electors of certain Judicial Districts the office of Judge of the District Court, as follows:

In the Twelfth Judicial District, to succeed Porter W. Burr;

In the Fourteenth Judicial District, to succeed Lot Thomas;

In the Fifteenth Judicial District, to succeed Nathan W. Macy;

In the Twentieth Judicial District, to succeed Winfield S. Withrow.

And I do further proclaim and give notice that on the day of said general election certain offices, having become vacant, are to be filled by the electors throughout the State and in the districts named, to-wit:

The office of Railroad Commissioner in the place of John W. Luke, deceased, said office being now temporarily filled by Edward A. Dawson;

The office of Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, in the place of John H. Henderson, resigned, the office being now temporarily filled by John A. Storey;

The office of Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the acts of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, said office being now filled by Obed Caswell;

The office of Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, in place of William P. Wolf, deceased.

Whereof, all Electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice, and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this twenty-eighth day
(SEAL) of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first, and of the State of Iowa the fiftieth.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

OCTOBER 21, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 257—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am in possession of information which satisfies me that on the 20th day of September ultimo, the crime of murder was committed in the County of Louisa on the person of John Finley, Marshal of the town of Morning Sun, in said County;

And Whereas, one Orman Pherson, alias McPherson, alias Daniels who is charged with the commission of said crime has made his escape and is believed to have fled from the State;

Now therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the

arrest of said Orman Pherson, alias McPherson, alias Daniels, and his delivery to the proper authorities.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State this twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1896.

F. M. Drake.

By the Governor:

W. M. McFarland,
Secretary of State.

ON A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

November 7, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 260—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, The People of Iowa, speaking through the General Assembly, have declared it to be advisable that the statutes of the state be revised and codified anew; and in accordance with that expression the Twenty-fifth General Assembly provided for the appointment of a commission to make such revision, and to make report to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly; which report was duly made at a large expense to the state; and

Whereas, The Twenty-sixth General Assembly has had the same under consideration and has found itself unable to complete the work of codification within the customary limits of a regular session; and has so declared itself; and

Whereas, Much work has been done upon the proposed code by the committees of that General Assembly, making

the members more or less acquainted with its provisions, which work must be done anew, if the codification were postponed until another General Assembly; and

Whereas, Much damage has been done by the elements to many of the buildings connected with our state institutions, one of the latter at the present time affording only temporary shelter to a very helpless class of unfortunate children, of whom it is at once the asylum and the school;

Now therefore, concurring in the views expressed by the General Assembly, as above stated, and believing moreover that experience has demonstrated that a codification of the laws of the state can best be made at a session devoted especially to that work; and furthermore being satisfied that there is urgent need that steps be taken for replacing at the earliest day possible the edifices destroyed, and at the same time making better provision to guard against like contingencies in the future; I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, deeming that an extraordinary occasion has arisen such as is contemplated in the constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the state of Iowa in special session, to be begun and held on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., then to proceed with the consideration of the matters hereinbefore set forth.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this seventh day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of the State

of Iowa the fiftieth, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 13, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 264—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Let us not forget to return thanks to the Giver of all good for the manifold blessings with which our lives have been crowned, which for the ages have come to the children of men, and yet are rich with their every day freshness. In this land where the people reign supreme, we have especial reason for expressions of gratitude; gratitude for the liberty its people enjoy, for their freedom of opportunity and its grand possibilities, for the country's high standing in christian civilization; and for the abundant reward that attends industry and enterprise. And in all the years of our country's history we have seldom had greater cause for thankfulness to the Supreme Benefactor than at this time; for brightened promise at home, and for the great advancement in the interest of universal peace abroad in which our countrymen have led the way, and under the guidance of the

Heavenly Father will continue to do so, let us hope, until the slaughter of the innocents in the far east shall cease.

The people of Iowa have in this year especial cause for gratitude. Our commonwealth approaches the end of its first half century with abundant evidences of prosperity, such as has, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, made for her a great name among the political divisions of the earth. Rarely, if ever, has so much of prosperity come to any people within a like period of time as that which has crowned the labors of the pioneers of Iowa.

For these and countless other blessings let us offer grateful tribute to the bountiful Father of all, and give praise to Him to whom all praise is due.

Therefore, in accordance with a venerable custom, and acting in concert with the President of the United States, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, the people of the state, abstaining from their usual avocations, do assemble themselves in their various places of worship, and otherwise, and observe the day as one of thanksgiving and praise to the God of our fathers.

And I do urgently recommend that the observance be attended by liberal freewill offerings for the suffering and the needy whom we ever have among us.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great
(SEAL) Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this thirteenth day of November in the year of the Christian era one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of the

independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first, and of the State of Iowa the fiftieth.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND, Secretary of State.

ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE

DECEMBER 19, 1896

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 266—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of the State of Iowa:

The Semi-Centennial year of the State of Iowa has been appropriately observed in accordance with provision made therefor by the Twenty-Sixth General Assembly.

It would seem, however, to be proper that the full completion of the fiftieth year of the state's history should on the day thereof have public recognition. I therefore recommend that Monday, the Twenty-Eighth Day of December Instant, the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the act admitting Iowa as a state into the American Union, which act consummated her admission, be observed in the cities, towns and townships of the state in such manner as to the people of the various localities shall be appropriate and convenient.

I direct that on the day named the flag of our country be displayed on every edifice belonging to the state; and I

recommend that it be made to appear on every building in Iowa, whether home, or shop, or store, school-house or college-building.

I would furthermore suggest that in the religious services of the preceding days the occasion be remembered, and that the prayers of the people go up that the blessing of Heaven, thus far richly vouchsafed the commonwealth in its growth, may continue to attend its future development, and that this people shall more and more be known as one whose God is the Lord.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this nineteenth day of
(SEAL) December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of the State of Iowa the fiftieth, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

W. M. MCFARLAND,

Secretary of State.

ON FILLING A VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 270—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the county of Clinton, the same being the Forty-fifth representative district; caused by the death of Nathaniel A. Merrell;

And whereas, The General Assembly will convene before the next general election;

Now therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby order a special election to fill such vacancy, to be held in said county of Clinton on Monday, the eighteenth day of January instant, of which the electors of said county will take due notice, and the sheriff thereof will take official notice, and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, of the State of Iowa the fiftieth, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

(SEAL)

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,
Sec'y of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JANUARY 16, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Register, Vol. V, p. 230—in the Office of the Secretary of State, Des Moines

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Whereas, Representations made to the Governor of the State satisfy him that upon the 26th day of December last past the crime of murder was committed on the person of one Mary Gilfillan in the county of Clarke in this State; and that the person charged therewith, to-wit; one Joe Wolverton, has not been arrested;

Now therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars for the arrest of Joe Wolverton, and his delivery to the proper authorities of said county of Clarke.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (GREAT SEAL) Seal of the State of Iowa, this sixteenth day of January, A. D., 1897.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

FEBRUARY 10, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 283—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, Information in my possession satisfies me that upon the third day of February instant, in the county of Benton, one Edward Murray was murdered; and that one Frank Novak, who is charged with the murder has thus far eluded arrest;

Now, Therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest of said Novak and his delivery to the proper authorities of said county of Benton; to be paid upon satisfactory proof of such arrest and delivery.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the seal of the State, this tenth day of February, A. D., 1897.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THE FAMINE IN INDIA

MARCH 18, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 297—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

A great calamity has befallen India. Famine is stalking over the land and three hundred human lives are daily sacrificed to its widespread havoc. The Central Provinces,

the Northwest Provinces, the Punjaub, Bengal, Behar, Burma, Bombay, all are affected by it.

The tidings at hand concerning this terrible calamity are so appalling that I deem it proper to appeal to the people of Iowa for contributions of their substance, for the relief of the people of India. The famine is most widespread, and the prevailing distress is on an extensive scale. All these conditions call for prompt and liberal action and the practice of that greatest of all virtues—Charity.

Through the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco an Indian Relief Committee has been organized. This committee will have a steamer at Port Costa, California to carry grain and provisions free to Bombay for distribution. The Union and Central Pacific will carry all donations free and all the western lines will haul Iowa corn without charge, destined for the relief of the people of India.

In order to be fitted for transportation through the tropics, the corn must be dried, for which purpose arrangements have been made for the drying to be done at St. Joseph, Mo., where there are proper facilities for the purpose. The management of all the railroads running through any part of Iowa has been requested to agree to carry contributions of grain free to St. Joseph, or to connections with that city. The following roads have already been heard from favorably: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Iowa Central; Great Western; Des Moines, Northern & Western; Mason City & Fort Dodge; Sioux City & Northern; Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It is not doubted that the other roads will respond in the same manner.

A Central India Famine Relief Commission has been constituted at Des Moines, consisting of Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Rev. Leon A. Harvey, Col. George L. Godfrey, Hon. Edwin H. Conger, Col. Joseph D. McGarraugh, and Hon. William L. Carpenter, who have kindly consented to take charge and supervision of the relief work. With this commission those assisting in gathering and forwarding donations, as well as those making contributions, are invited to correspond, addressing Major Hoyt Sherman, Chairman.

Let it be borne in mind that every pound of provisions donated for this purpose will be increased five fold in money value because of free transportation from our granaries to the suffering people of India. No appeal so urgent and so terribly pressing has been made to the people of Iowa for aid in many years, and its citizens, having in view its reputation for liberality, and its present ability to respond freely and liberally the call now made on them.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this eighteenth day of
(SEAL) March in the year of the Christian era one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first, and of the State of Iowa the fifty-first.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

GEO. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 20, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 345 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Again the day approaches which a beautiful custom devotes to honoring the memory of the departed heroes of the republic, thus keeping alive in ourselves the recollections of their deeds, and implanting in the minds of those who have come upon the stage of action since the storm of war passed off a just appreciation of the worth of the men whom we thus commemorate. Highly fitting is it that such a day be always observed.

As the thirtieth day of May this year falls on the first day of the week, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do recommend that, on such a day as may be chosen for the usual ceremonies in the various localities of the State, we do all, laying aside as far as practicable our ordinary occupations and refraining from whatever may disturb or mar an appropriate observance of the day, unite in doing honor to the memory of the departed heroes, visiting the graves consecrated by holding their precious remains, and lovingly and reverently decorating with the flowers of spring their last resting place. They spared not even themselves when their country called. Let us give to their memory at least this one day in all the year.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set
(SEAL) my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this twentieth day of

May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven.

FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 26, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 350 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of Iowa:

A commendable provision of our law making the first Monday in September a public holiday in honor of Labor, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend a general observance of the day by both employer and employed—in short by all the people. Labor, which is the foundation of wealth, the creator of capital, while it needs no such recognition, nevertheless should have it, and have it abundantly.

A proper observance of the day by a general suspension of business thereon and otherwise is well calculated to be conducive to the perpetuation of the liberty and equality which are fundamental to the republic, and which must so remain as long as it shall endure.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord,

(SEAL) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second, and of the State of Iowa the fifty-first.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 1, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 331—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to Law, I Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, hereby proclaim and make known that at the general election to be held upon the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November proximo, the same being the second day of November, A. D. 1897, the following offices are to be filled by the vote of the electors, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State of Iowa;

The office of Lieutenant-Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of L. G. Kinne;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner, in the place of Charles L. Davidson.

By the vote of the electors of the several legislative districts named:

The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of twenty-one districts, as follows:

First District, which the county of Lee constitutes;

Seventh District, which the counties of Page and Fremont constitute;

Ninth District, which the county of Des Moines constitutes;

Tenth District, which the counties of Henry and Washington constitute;

Twelfth District, which the counties of Poweshiek and Keokuk constitute;

Thirteenth District, which the county of Wapello constitutes;

Eighteenth District, which the counties of Cass and Shelby constitute;

Twentieth District, which the counties of Muscatine and Louisa constitute;

Twenty-first District, which the county of Scott constitutes;

Twenty-second District, which the county of Clinton constitutes;

Twenty-ninth District, which the county of Jasper constitutes;

Thirtieth District, which the county of Polk constitutes;

Thirty-fourth District, which the counties of Harrison, Monona, and Crawford constitute;

Thirty-fifth District, which the county of Dubuque constitutes:

Thirty-seventh District, which the counties of Wright, Hamilton, and Hardin constitute;

Thirty-eighth District, which the counties of Black Hawk and Grundy constitute;

Forty-second District, which the counties of Winneshiek and Howard constitute;

Forty-fourth District, which the counties of Floyd and Chickasaw constitute;

Forty-fifth District, which the counties of Tama and Benton constitute;

Forty-eighth District, which the counties of Carroll, Sac, and Greene constitute;

Fiftieth District, which the counties of Buena Vista, Pocahontas, and Humboldt constitute.

The office of Representative in the General Assembly from the several counties and representative districts, as follows:

The districts composed respectively of the counties of Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Lee, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, and Woodbury, two Representatives each;

Each of the districts composed respectively of the counties of Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clayton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Louisa, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Mont-

gomery, Muscatine, Page, Plymouth, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Winneshiek, one Representative.

Each of the following districts one Representative, to-wit:

Fifty-seventh District, being the counties of Monona and Ida;

Seventy-fifth District, being the counties of Wright and Hancock;

Seventy-sixth District, being the counties of Humboldt and Pocahontas;

Eightieth District, being the counties of O'Brien aud Lyon;

Eighty-first District, being the counties of Osceola, Emmet, and Dickinson;

Eighty-second District, being the counties of Clay and Palo Alto;

Ninety-first District, being the counties of Worth and Winnebago;

By vote of the electors of the Fourth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Cherokee, O'Brien, Osceola, Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, Harrison, and Monona, the office of Judge of the District Court, in place of Scott M. Ladd resigned, the office being now temporarily filled by William Hutchinson.

Whereof, All electors will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal

of the State of Iowa, this first day of October,
(SEAL) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, of that of National Independence the one hundred and twenty-second, and of the State of Iowa the fifty-first.

F. M. DRAKE.

G. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

OCTOBER 16, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 337—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, facts which have come to my knowledge satisfy me that one John Legale was murdered in the county of Dickinson on or about the seventh day of October instant, and that one John Overmiller, who is charged with having committed said crime has not been arrested but has escaped and is now at large;

Now, therefore, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the state of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars for the arrest of said John Overmiller and his delivery to the proper authorities.

The following is given as a description of the murderer: "Age 35 to 40; height, five feet, 10 or 11 inches; weight 160 to 170 pounds; light hair and light complexion, eyes light gray or blue and very piercing; light mustache and

goatee; sharp pointed nose; wore blue overalls and blue jacket and light broad brimmed slouch hat; shoes driven full of nails and tacks; is French-German; uses poor English; hangs around saloons."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set (SEAL) my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa this 16th day of October, A. D., 1897.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 8, 1897

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 340—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Following an ancient custom of our country, I, Francis M. Drake, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that Thursday, November 25, 1897, the day named therefor by the President of the United States, be set apart by the people of this favored commonwealth and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to the Giver of all good for the blessings and bounties of another fruitful year. At that time, in our accustomed places of worship, and in the family circle, let us raise grateful voices of praise to the All Father for life and home and brightening material prospects, for the gracious gifts the rolling seasons have brought us, and for preservation from famine, pestilence, and elemental havoc. Let us also emphasize our gratitude

by generous and substantial remembrance of the needy, the suffering, and the afflicted among us. Thus, and in all other righteous ways, may ours be the happiness of "the people whose God is the Lord."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this eighth day of No-
(SEAL) vember, in the Year of our Christian era one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, of the State of Iowa the fifty-first, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

F. M. DRAKE.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR LESLIE MORTIER SHAW

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Leslie Mortier Shaw was born in Morristown, Vermont, on November 2, 1848. During boyhood he lived on a farm. In 1869 he came to Iowa. Here he worked on a farm, taught school, sold fruit trees, and found time to attend college.

Mr. Shaw graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1874. Then he attended the Iowa College of Law, in 1876 graduated therefrom and began the practice of law at Denison, Iowa. Later he became president of the Bank of Denison. The only office which he held before his election to the office of Governor of Iowa was that of School Director.

In 1897 Mr. Shaw was elected to the office of Governor of Iowa by the Republican party. Two years later he was reëlected, doubling his plurality and multiplying his majority by four. At the close of his second term in 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt to fill the office of Secretary of the United States Treasury, which position he occupies at this time.

FIRST INAUGURAL

JANUARY 13, 1898

From Pamphlet Edition of Address—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Senators and Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens:

In assuming the duties of the office to which the suffrages of a great commonwealth have called me, I am not unmindful of the honor conferred, nor of the responsibility imposed. The people of Iowa have been kind without measure, and it remains for me faithfully to observe the oath just taken in your presence. As I approach the task I can but ask your kind consideration and your prayers that He, on whom I must rely, will vouchsafe both grace and wisdom to avoid the more serious mistakes and save the people from the unhappy consequences of such errors as I may commit.

It is a matter worthy of note that our industrial and financial skies are brightening. After the experience of unrest, distrust, doubt, fear, disaster, and much of ruin, through which we have passed, no thoughtful mind questions the truth of the proposition that we are entering upon a period of improved conditions.

STANDARD OF VALUE

The human family learns slowly. It required thousands of years to teach monotheism to one nation. The lids above the seething pots of earth had rattled for centuries

before man even discovered steam power, and for many years thereafter the world remained in comparative ignorance of the power of steam. Both earth and sky have been charged with electricity from the dawn of creation. Men stood conscious of its existence, in dread of its manifestations, but in ignorance of its nature. With equally laggard steps the world has moved toward, but has hesitated to embrace, a single standard of value. Nearly everything—cattle, tobacco, iron, leather, shells, copper, silver, gold—has been tried as standards, but not until recent years has the subject been given that careful and scientific investigation necessary to the establishment of a national and international uniformity of standard, so essential to the highest and best financial condition. Gradually, but irretraceably, has civilization advanced, and the time is not far distant when no one, in my judgment, will so much as consider a double standard.

The family was originally the unit of civilization. Each man was more or less an Ishmaelite. He moved whither he liked, lived as he pleased, and defended himself as far as he was able. He had little, if any, intercourse with those about him, and needed no standard of value. What little trafficking he may have found convenient was effected by the exchange of commodities. Subsequently several families joined together for mutual convenience and protection, fortified a castle, defended it, but remained isolated and independent.

By degrees, through epochs more or less defined, we have advanced past the clan, the tribe, the feudal system, the state, to the federation of states, and are possibly nearing

the time when the nations of earth shall be bound together, not by treaties terminating at fixed periods, but by perpetual union. Whatever may be our dream, or our hope, or our fear, we have reached the time when international commerce is of recognized importance. We have learned by experience the convenience and practical necessity of the same standard of value in all countries. We have learned that the laws of trade and the laws of convenience are, in matters temporal, supreme. Seldom has the law-making power assumed the initiative with favorable results, and every attempt to circumvent commercial necessity has precipitated disaster. The great body of English and American civil law is not the result of the inventive genius of statesmen, but it stands a monument to the adaptive versatility of the Anglo-Saxon business mind. That which trade and commerce have found necessary, or most convenient, has been perpetuated by legislative enactment and judicial decision. It has been found necessary to guard against harmful tendencies, and to erect many safeguards against the encroachments of business and financial enterprise, "lest one good custom should corrupt the world," but business necessity has become the test of expediency. Any proposed violation of principles and conditions which experience has proven needful, has ever wrought sad havoc along all industrial lines. Recent history furnishes the best proof of this statement. It would seem, from the sufferings through which we have so lately passed, that no one able to commiserate the homeless, the helpless, the friendless, and the destitute will again attempt to revolutionize the single gold standard, the beneficent effects of which have been enjoyed since January, 1879.

When the exchange value of all foreign coins in the currency of our country, and the exchange value of our money in all foreign ports, can be ascertained by simple mathematical computation, based solely upon the relative weight of each standard coin, the greatest possible inducement to both domestic and foreign commerce is secured. This is now an accomplished fact in all gold standard countries. The merchant from silver or bimetallic states must watch the market quotations of silver, as well as of the commodities in which he proposes to operate; and the possible fluctuation of his own money is sufficient to exclude him from all competitive enterprises. The people, not only of Iowa but of the entire nation, are to be congratulated that they have at last learned the necessity of a single standard, and the supreme convenience, at least, of making that standard gold. They have also learned the necessity of maintaining the parity with gold of each and every kind of money now circulating, or that may be created, for in finance, as well as in mathematics, "things equal to the same thing are equal to each other." When each form of our money is directly or indirectly redeemable or readily exchangeable at par for gold it passes current under all flags, beneath every sky, and in all ports. Anything short of this is an embargo on American commerce.

CURRENCY REFORM

It seems to be conceded by business men, and statesmen as well, that our national currency system needs reformation. The various plans devised, and formulated and recommended, all tend in the same direction with greater or

less abruptness. It is urged that the country will not consent to the retirement of the greenbacks and the issuance of any form of money in lieu thereof. This may be true, but if true it proves the existence of an ill-advised prejudice. Concede the necessity of maintaining the parity of each form of currency with gold, and the necessity of some modification of the present system is apparent. That the gold standard should be maintained was the verdict of 1896 by a million majority. The fact of notice that the case will be retired in 1900 will not justify a delay in placing the country on a safe financial basis. To do this demands the best and most stable form of paper currency. No one presumes to recommend a contraction of the currency. No one would limit us to the use of gold as a medium of exchange. All that is claimed, and all that inheres in the verdict of 1896, is that the value of each dollar of United States currency, whether of coin or of paper, shall be the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold.

The government now assumes the responsibility of maintaining the parity of the greenbacks, and for the protection thereof redeems the same in gold on demand. A hundred millions of gold is retained in the United States treasury for the sole purpose of maintaining this parity.

All have seen the evils of this condition. The government, as soon as the reserve dropped below the admitted danger limit, was compelled to borrow gold and thereby increased the national debt. If the national banks were empowered to issue currency to the full value of the bonds deposited for their security, with a reduction in the tax upon their circulation sufficient to make it profitable, and

then made directly or indirectly responsible for the maintenance of the parity of this circulation and the redemption thereof in gold, it is difficult to conceive how the credit of the nation could be imperiled, whatever might become of the banks. If they were unable to protect their issue, the government would sell bonds to obtain the gold with which to make redemption, but it would sell the bonds owned by the bank and on deposit in the treasury, and the national debt would not be increased. Now, to maintain the parity of the greenbacks, the government is compelled at every threatened invasion of our credit to sell government bonds, but having none on hand it issues more and increases the public debt. Which is preferable? Each form of currency is supported by the government's credit. We are now banking at government's peril. We would then bank at the peril of the banks themselves, and the circulation would be maintained as stable as gold. Our paper currency in either instance would rest upon the market value of a government bond.

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY NECESSARY

In some way our currency must be made elastic. Recent experience ought to evidence the necessity of authority somewhere for an emergency issue. It has been demonstrated in the last five years that a very little scare engenders a disposition on the part of the people to hoard. This proved to be as contagious as the disease germs of Asia, and as ruinous to trade and commerce. The only way that the government, under existing laws, can now increase its circulation is by borrowing upon an increased issue of

bonds, which results in anything but the removal of the conditions rendering the expedient necessary. The government assumes to do a banking business upon credit rather than assets, and her board of directors are subject to sudden and capricious change, and are elected, not always because of peculiar fitness for this particular branch of business, but with various tendencies and predilections and pledged to represent the sentiments of widely diversified constituents, wise or otherwise. When such a board confronts a condition of imminent peril, they may well be expected to debate each proposed measure of relief until the country goes to ruin, or is saved by the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those whose interests are more vitally at stake. Somewhere, with some power, there must be lodged authority to relieve against a sudden mania for hoarding. An authority of this kind in recent years might have averted the disaster. It may not be so important where this authority is lodged as that it be lodged where it can be quietly exercised as occasion demands, without extra session of congress or special legislative enactment. The mere publication of its exercise would, in many instances, prove sufficient to increase the apprehension which rendered the expedient necessary. The most natural and reasonable repository would be with those whose self-preservation would lead to the safe, conservative, and judicious exercise thereof.

Should either one of the several plans for currency reform now proposed be adopted, it would go far towards rendering a panic, such as we have recently seen, at least a remote possibility. The merest flurry, the gathering clouds ever discernible, would be protected against, and the country

would never know that a threatened danger had been warded off, for it should be borne in mind that the public has its attention drawn to these matters only when the storm breaks.

It has been urged that to increase the powers of national banks would result in a contraction of the currency to the prejudice of the people. Those who fear the result lose sight of the law of supply and demand, and the equally potent influence of competition. It is safe to suppose the banks would increase their issue as long as it proved profitable so to do, and it would prove profitable so long as there was a demand for it. Capital would be attracted to banking channels so long as it could be made to yield a moderate dividend. The interest derived by the bank upon its deposit of bonds would assist and very soon result in a material reduction of rates of interest to those who might require accommodation; and trade, manufacture, and every industry would be stimulated thereby. We can safely allow experience to be our teacher in this as well as in other matters. Amid the currency famine of 1893 the government was powerless to relieve, but the national banks purchased bonds at exorbitant premiums and increased the circulation $34,000,000. Now that threatened repudiation is past, and the people have returned their hoardings to channels of trade, the banks are literally gorged with money, notwithstanding an increase in business, as shown by clearing-house reports, of more than 60 per cent; and these same banks are now retiring their circulation at the rate of $3,000,000 per month. The government tax renders it unprofitable to maintain their issue in idleness.

Other facts, known to all, but overlooked by many, must be ever kept prominent if one would wisely solve the problem. Money is not consumed by its use. There is a limit beyond which money cannot be absorbed, and idle money profits no one. It is the running stream and not the stagnant pool that turns our wheels and floats our commerce.

Let no one understand this to be an argument in favor of an immediate retirement of the greenbacks. It is intended only as an argument in favor of maintaining, at all hazards, the single gold standard, with an abundant issue of both gold and silver coin, and an elastic paper currency, every dollar of which shall be redeemable or convertible, either directly or indirectly, at par with gold. The dangers of our multiplied forms of paper money have necessarily been but slightly referred to.

LIMITATIONS INCIDENT TO OUR TIMES

It is not likely, however, that we shall very soon, if ever, see as prosperous times as those that followed the resumption of specie payment, which was the practical application of the single gold standard. It may not be amiss to note a few changes in conditions. At the resumption of specie payment we had large areas of as good land as the sun ever shone upon, either subject to homestead entry or for sale at nominal prices. These are now exhausted. No one will again be able to purchase at less than $5 per acre and in fifteen years see it advance to $40. Complain as we will, these opportunities are gone. The department store is fast superseding the ordinary retailer. True, it has brought the merchandise of earth within reach of the consumer at the

lowest possible cost. The factory has taken the place of the shop. Aggregated capital has supplanted the man of small means. Corporations are more than a match for the individual in very many departments. Nearly every industry is now prosecuted on gigantic proportions, and amid such intense competition as to render the probability of success for the man of limited resources decidedly remote.

Business is also conducted on very small margins. The surplus eggs of Iowa are handled and disposed of in the markets of the world at a profit of less than a cent per dozen. This is of infinite value both to the producer and to the consumer, but is an absolute bar to the egg merchant who proposes to handle less than a million dozens per annum. The manufacturer of domestics confronts a market controlled by an eighth of a cent per yard. The producer of flour has been compelled to reconstruct his mill every five years, or retire from the field, and his output competes for the tenth of a cent. A certain factory in Iowa sells over $100,000 worth of cog wheels per annum in an adjoining state, and is able to do this because the Iowa factory does such an extensive business, and has such extraordinary facilities, that it can lay them down at the consumer's plant for the fraction of a cent per pound less than they can be made in smaller quantities. The same principle pervades all lines of business. It is idle to complain. These conditions belong to our civilization and are here to stay. They are neither an unmixed good nor an unmixed evil. Great fortunes have been made and many fortunes lost.

To avoid the possibility of a fortune being made it is sometimes proposed that the government shall take control

of every industry which has proven profitable. Others are content to rail at the existing order of things, and we hear it sometimes from the pulpit, now and then from the platform, frequently from the stump, and very often from the street corner. It is the part of wisdom to prepare the citizen to meet these conditions, unpromising though they be, for meet them he must. This generation has produced them; the next must confront them, and in some respects it is illy prepared. We have sympathized, and pitied, and wept over, and discouraged, and enervated to an alarming extent. We are more in need, just now, of men who can face facts than of those who can promulgate theories. There was never such a demand as at present for men who can do something better than others. Never were such rewards offered for real merit. Never was mere physical power comparatively so cheap, nor high grade practical intelligence better rewarded.

It is estimated that steam costs per horse-power about $100 per annum. He who can do only what a steam engine can must expect low wages, and no power of legislation will grant adequate relief. Changes in our civilization cannot be prohibited by law, nor vetoed by executive authority. Substantial protection of our industries against the homeless and hopeless laborers of Europe alleviates. The suppression of child labor, enforced sanitation, and kindred efforts all tend to abate the hardships. The abolition of trusts and monopolies would relieve, but must not be expected to cure. Encouraging laborers to oppose every measure desired by their employers never has proven helpful, and each effort to array class against class has been abortive of good.

ONE PARTIAL REMEDY

How shall we prepare the citizen to meet existing conditions? Educate him—make a thinker of him. Protect him from heresies by teaching him logic; teach him mathematics, language, history, philosophy, mental and moral science. He may become a producer of something either rare or useful. The producer of an industry that employs ten men is as helpful to the state as the producer of the wheat that feeds them. The producer of an improvement in the method of making butter renders better service than he who merely puts this method into operation; and he who in turn produces the better article, by thus making use of the product of the other's mind, adds more to human happiness than he who produces only rejected goods. Begone forever the cant that he alone renders service who performs manual labor, or that the foundations of our government rest upon muscle rather than mind. Muscle is cheap; the rivers are full of it, the winds laden with it, the very clouds surcharged with it, but mind is scarce everywhere and brings a high price in the American market. It will require an article of a little higher grade, however, to meet the demands of the twentieth century, than has been merchantable in the nineteenth. The best product of the prairie is not corn, but men; and the quarter section that produces a thinking man, full fledged in all his powers, may well be held to have performed its mission. Be far removed also the disposition to discourage! Every child should be expected to rise above his environments, whatever they may have been. Many will fail, but none should ever hear the suggestion from parent or teacher, from pulpit or stump,

that he cannot rise. The father who is a dispenser of hope in his household renders better service to the state than the mere dispenser of bread. Labor, capital, and intelligence are jointly essential and ever interdependent. Neither can say to the other, "I have no need of thee." Each should have the fostering care of the state and the hearty co-operation of the citizen.

EDUCATIONAL OBSERVATIONS

Our public school system is justly the subject of admiration. It has accomplished much, and we do well to foster it. It is not without weakness, however. The city and town graded school may fulfill its mission with some measure of completeness, but the country district school, in my judgment, fails somewhat to meet requirements. The common observation of men in middle life justifies the statement that children leave the rural school at a much earlier age than formerly. A generation ago algebra and geometry were quite frequently taught in rural schools. The old time schoolmaster is superseded by those once supposed to be children, and to render their employment practicable the attendance of pupils who have reached an age when the value of an education is appreciated is prohibited. Iowa wisely maintains a magnificent university within the reach of the high school graduate, but she has made no provision for the country boy and girl to prepare to enter it. Its annual support costs the state in round numbers $100,000 outside of permanent improvements, and in it she is able to assist far less than 1 per cent of the young people of the state, and none from the farm without preparatory assist-

ance in some way unprovided for by the state. Within a half century at least two years have been added to the average college curriculum and fully as much dropped from the more important branches as actually taught in the country schools, thus ever widening the gap between the rural school and the college, and the pupil is left to bridge it as best he may. At no time is a young man or woman so illy prepared for self-support as while fitting for college. The state ought to provide liberal things for all her educational institutions, but ought also to provide some means to assist the country pupil to take advantage thereof. The town and city graded school is designed solely for those who enter it in infancy and remain continuously. It necessarily offers poor encouragement for the country pupil who may be behind in some branches, though perhaps fully abreast in those which tend to make thinking men. It will take the greater part of a year to get graded, and he might about as well miss a year as to lose a term. It requires an unusual thirst for knowledge to keep a boy in school to a girl of his own age, or to consent to be graded in a town school with boys several years his junior.

There are great possibilities in the rural population of Iowa. No inconsiderable number of the industrious thinkers of earth have come from the farm. The rising generation of Iowa ought, and surely will, carry westward the laurels now held by the middle states. It has always been the first rural born generation of men that has given a state her reputation. Nowhere is there such indomitable courage, such incessant industry, and such constant hope as among those who follow the pioneer and transform the wilderness

into a garden with villas, and the children of these men and women have always been heard from. With such a generation now of practical school age, shall Iowa neglect them? Motives of patriotism, as well as of philanthrophy, ought to secure for them as good opportunities as are furnished their town and city cousins.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Iowa has but one normal school. The operative department is sustained by an annual appropriation of $20,000, and in this most excellent institution the state is able to educate less than 2 per cent of her more than 6,000 teachers. It is generally conceded that the state should add several more schools of like grade. Private enterprise has sought to supply that which the state is too poor to furnish. Thus we find different localities, from patriotic and philanthropic principles, competing in a field so large that the state is admittedly unable to occupy it. Might it not be both safe and wise, at least until such time as the state shall be able to provide additional schools, to allow graduates from normal departments, of officially approved grade and standing, in schools and colleges maintained by the contributions of our people, the same rights and privileges, including the same class of certificates, as are awarded graduates from this one state institution? To protect against superficial work the institutions applying for these special privileges ought to be required to conform their course of study to that prescribed by a state board created for the purpose, and this board should, by annual visitation, see that the requisite scholarship is maintained. A great im-

petus would thus be given to the preparation of teachers, and the state would reap the benefits with no outlay of money. Unless for some unexplained reason it is thought preferable to prepare teachers at public expense, the state ought to place no premium upon the small per cent of work she is able to perform. Until she shall have facilities for the preparation of all teachers needed, she ought to place no bounty upon the product of her solitary institution. It can certainly be no loss to the state to award private enterprise all possible encouragement.

THE DAIRY INTEREST

Iowa is an agricultural state and will remain one. Not exclusively agricultural, but predominatingly so. Of this fact we are assured, and with it we are content. Those who have read the current report of the dairy commissioner, must have been impressed with the remarkable development and wonderful possibilities of the dairy interest in Iowa. It is difficult to conceive what might be accomplished by the people of our state, were this great industry adequately developed. It should receive the fostering care of the legislature.

There is but one material from which butter and cheese can be made. The very terms themselves should be as sacred from infringement as a copyright. Nothing but butter and cheese made from the product of the cow should be allowed in the markets in such garb as to permit of deception. Any wholesome product of lard, tallow, or oil should find an open market, but its color or absence of color should protect the purchaser from the possibility of mistaking it

for what it is not. This most wise provision of our own law should be urged upon the attention of the people of every state and country likely to afford us a market.

If the eradication of tuberculosis will be of assistance to the industry, and helpful in finding a market for the product, then this disease should be exterminated. Let it be known everywhere that Iowa butter is made from pure cream, and is wholly free from disease germs, and the prairies of our state present an Eldorado unsurpassed.

An industry that is likely to occupy any appreciable per cent of our farming area, and afford employment to any considerable number of our people, is worthy of every encouragement, including both the prohibition of fraudulent imitation at home and abroad, and a national protective tariff. One consideration quite generally lost sight of by our people is the fact that the dairyman's farm will be worth at the end of a decade $5 per acre more than that of his corn-farming neighbor.

MEMORIAL TO IOWA HEROES

Within the past few years a monument, a beautiful granite shaft, has been erected by order of the general assembly, at considerable cost, to the memory of those who so nobly and at the peril of their lives took a conspicuous part in the tragedy of our civil war. It was constructed from patriotic motives and for patriotic purposes, and was expected, at the time of its erection, to be dedicated at no distant date. This ceremony through some oversight or otherwise, has been neglected. I venture to suggest that the question is worthy of public consideration. The monu-

ment has been constructed, it will stand forever. No one now, or at any future time, will dare to lay it low, and in the coming years it will be priceless. It is educational in its character, and is calculated to impress itself and that for which it stands upon the hearts and lives of many million people. Shall it be dedicated to the principles of liberty and patriotic devotion, or stand a perpetual memorial to human misunderstandings?

HISTORICAL AND ART MUSEUM

Iowa has a history. There is much associated with her territorial existence, as well as her subsequent statehood, of which our people may well be proud. There are two ways of perpetuating this record. One, and the least interesting, is to have it printed, bound in volumes, and placed on shelves. This is being done as a private enterprise, and the state can safely expect that the ambition of authors, and the promised gain therefrom to publishers, will do all that is needed in this direction. The second, the most interesting, and at the same the most expensive and most permanent method is the preservation of historical relics, state papers, interstate and national correspondence, geological, zoological, mineralogical, art, and other collections.

This work has already assumed no mean proportions. It was commenced originally as a labor of love, and has been lately prosecuted with the aid of a nominal appropriation from the state. Very much of intrinsic and of far greater historic value has been secured, and is now the property of the state. For the want of any suitable place it is now literally packed away in quarters entirely inadequate in the

basement of the capitol. Assurances are not wanting that several private collections of great value, and of greater interest can be secured without expense, conditioned only that the state arrange for their protection and exhibition where the public can be benefited thereby. If it be true that we are proud of our state and of its history; if the names of the pioneers who have builded cities, defended the honor of the flag, or occupied conspicuous positions in the councils of the nation are dear to us, should not the preservation of all that pertains thereto be a matter of public solicitude?

The last general assembly appropriated $25,000 with which to purchase grounds and erect an historical and art museum. An adjoining state, with less population, with $400,000,000 less taxable property, and with a state debt five times ours, has appropriated $450,000 for a like purpose. To pay this a special levy of one-tenth of a mill for seven years has been provided.

There are many things which the state, in view of its existing debt and insufficient revenues, cannot afford to do, and some others notwithstanding conditions which it cannot afford to omit. The son who has inherited a fortune is inexcusable if he neglect to erect a monument to his parents, even though he transcend for the time his current income. Will this generation be able to excuse itself to the next if it shall ignore its opportunity and permit to be turned into other channels the historic papers and relics now in the possession of men whose years give notice that they are not to remain long with us, or in the hands of the immediate descendants of those who have recently departed?

STATE FINANCES

Iowa is fortunate above any of her adjoining sisters, and above nearly every state in the union in her financial condition. Much alarm has been expressed because of a small state debt. This should by all means be discharged at the earliest possible moment. Iowa has certainly seen more prosperity than most states, and owes it to herself, under ordinary conditions, to keep out of debt. And when a debt has been contracted, as at present, because of extraordinary circumstances, it ought to be paid as soon as possible, even at the expense of a slightly increased levy. Our people, in common with those of every state and of every country and of every time, complain of high taxes, and it has become quite popular to attribute the excessive burden to mismanagement in state affairs.

The aggregate taxes collected for all purposes within the state is, in round numbers, $19,000,000. Of this only about 8 per cent goes to the state; 92 per cent is absorbed at home. Assuming that all railroad taxes are paid by residents of the state, and it swells our aggregate taxation to between $8 and $9 per capita, of which about 69 cents reaches the state treasury. Should the state levy be increased to 3 mills it would make a per capita difference of 2½ cents. To decrease the levy to 2½ mills would save 36 cents to the man whose annual tax is $50. To increase it to 3 mills would add 29 cents to his annual tax.

It has occurred to me that no one can very certainly tell to what extent our state tax can be decreased. It will be a matter of felicitation if it can be reduced to 2½ mills, but I am not prepared, at this time, to promise more than a good

faith attempt. Taxes are too high only when an expenditure is made which is needless, or excessive. They are never too high when the affairs of state are economically administered, when no more departments are maintained than the demands of the state require, when no more improvements to state institutions are made than are necessary, and when all revenues are honestly collected and faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were designed.

I shall, indeed, be glad to see my adopted state return during my administration to the "pay-as-you-go" principle. There is little that we can bequeath our children more depressing in effect than debt. It is doubtful, however, if the state levy can be appreciably reduced; certainly not if the custom shall continue of annually lowering the assessed valuation of the property of the state. That this expedient for reducing taxes has been resorted to in the past is most apparent. In 1871 the cattle of the state bore an average assessment of $13.37. This has been gradually decreased until in 1895 it reached $4.96. Horses in 1874 were assessed at $42.67, and in 1897 at $11.81. The live stock in Iowa was assessed $19,000,000 less in 1897 than in 1889. A state levy of 2½ mills even upon this amount would have yielded $47,500 per annum. The assessed valuation of live stock has been reduced 27 per cent since 1893, other personal property 4½ per cent, and railroad property a fraction over 1 per cent. Assessed valuations must be maintained or increased levies must follow. The expense of state administrations do not decrease simply because property is undervalued by the assessors. On the contrary, the expense of the state has grown constantly, and in some items rapidly.

The number of inmates of all our state institutions has very materially increased, and in several has more than doubled since 1890.

Whatever may be the sequel of the next two years, it is a pleasure to succeed an administration against which no whisper of dishonesty has been heard, and one, as related to all matters of public duty, admittedly worthy of emulation.

BUSINESS METHODS IN STATE AFFAIRS

Much has been said in some sections of the state, but none too much, about the application of business principles to state affairs. All this meets my most hearty approval. Will any forbid me the presumption that we are all, without regard to party, intensely interested in the success of this administration? I can assure you that I am, and to that end I desire the assistance of every good citizen. Permit me, then, to suggest that it will not evidence good business methods on the part of the public to either praise or blame every act of official discretion, for it is safe to assume they will be neither wholly good nor wholly bad. The prudent housewife only criticises particular items of maladministration, taking care to point out the specific errors complained of, that they may be corrected and not repeated, and thus exercises more influence in the affairs of her home than the common scold, who seeks to discover nothing worthy of her commendation, and is able to disclose nothing subject to censure. Should anything connected with the affairs of state within the purview of the executive department come to the knowledge of any citizen, calculated to

cause a suspicion of evil, or should any discover wherein, in his opinion, the resources of the state are being extravagantly expended, it should be his duty, as it is my desire, to promptly report the same, with as much particularity as possible, to the administration, that it may be investigated and corrected if within my power; and otherwise that the attention of the legislature may be directed thereto and a speedy remedy recommended. In the absence of such particularized complaint, let us all indulge the happy presumption that the departments of state are being fairly conserved; that the public servant is about as honest as the private individual; that the citizen is neither made greater nor less, better nor worse, simply by being called from private privilege to public duty; and that officials are generally wont to bring to the service of the state the same measure of integrity, industry, care, forethought, and economy that they have manifested in the humbler and more congenial walks of life.

L. M. Shaw

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 8, 1900

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To the Senate and House of Representatives of Iowa:

In obedience to constitutional requirements, I have the pleasure of submitting to your honorable body the following statements concerning the condition of the state, together with some recommendations for legislative consideration.

Never in our history has labor found more ready employment or more liberal remuneration; never has agriculture generally been more prosperous or yielded better returns; never has business been more universally active or reasonable profits for invested capital more secure; and never were the finances of the state in a more satisfactory condition than at the present hour.

At the beginning of the last fiscal term, there were unpaid warrants outstanding to the amount of $447,500.73. At the same time there was cash in the treasury $36,672.96, leaving the net indebtedness of the state $410,827.77. Of the outstanding warrants, the sum of $363,834.84 was drawing interest, the accrued amount of which at that time increased this indebtedness by an unascertained sum. Moreover, there remained of special appropriations made by the Twenty-sixth and former General Assemblies the following amount, against which warrants had not yet been drawn: $308,437.61. There was, therefore, to be paid out of the

revenues of the then succeeding term $719,265.38, besides the interest on the outstanding warrants, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the biennial period and the extraordinary expenditures that the Twenty-seventh General Assembly might authorize.

It is gratifying to know that the judicious provisions made by the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies, for the increase of public revenues on the one hand, and the reduction of expenditures on the other, enabled the state to meet all its obligations, past and current, and to accumulate in the treasury, at the end of the fiscal term under review, a surplus of $414,294.02 over and above all outstanding warrants, subject, however, to the yet unexpended appropriations of the Twenty-seventh and earlier General Assemblies. Of these, less than $200,000 remained undrawn at the end of the fiscal term. With these amounts all expended, there will remain fully *$220,000* to meet the expenditures of the current term.

The receipts of general revenues during the fiscal term from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1899, aggregated		$5,079,403.29
The treasury balance July 1, 1897, was		36,672.96
Total revenues for the term		$5,116,076.25
Against this sum warrants were drawn during the term	$4,196,494.93	
Deduct all outstanding warrants at end of the term	30,708.35	
Warrants paid during the term		$4,165,786.58

Add amount of outstanding warrants at beginning of term	447,500.73
Interest thereon paid	57,786.57
Treasury cash June 30, 1899	445,002.37
Total	$5,116,076.25

At the close of business on December 30, 1899, the treasury showed as follows:

General revenue	$ 566,970.33
Outstanding warrants at that date	29,710.36
Net surplus	$ 537,259.97
On December 31, 1897, the outstanding warrants aggregated	579,966.00
Cash in treasury	108,645.47
Leaving a net indebtedness of	$ 471,320.53

The treasury is thus in better condition than it was two years ago by $1,008,580.50.

The surplus of $537,259.97, shown above, is subject to reduction by the special appropriations of past general assemblies, yet undrawn amounting to less than $100,000.

The auditor of state estimates the receipts for the current term at $4,564,200; and the expenditures, without any special appropriations made by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, at $3,577,423; giving a surplus of receipts for the current term of $986,777. Adding to this sum the balance of $220,000 cash in the treasury at the end of the fiscal term in excess of outstanding demands and undrawn appropriations, gives fully $1,200,000, which this general assembly can safely appropriate for special purposes. The above

estimate assumes that the annual levy will be continued at the present rate. I believe, however, this can be reduced to at most two and one-half mills for general revenue, and three-tenths of a mill special levy for purposes of higher education, making an aggregate of two and eight-tenths mills as against an even three mills at present. In view of the constantly increasing expenses of the state, incident to a rapidly growing population, and ever-multiplying number of wards of the state, coupled with a noticeable reduction in the aggregate assessments, the rate suggested is quite low—very considerably lower than in most states of the Union.

Iowa is exceedingly fortunate in her banking interests. She has more banks than any other state in the Union, and the condition of these institutions is very encouraging. At the date of the reports of incorporated banks nearest the first of October, 1897, the bank deposits of Iowa were as follows:

State and savings banks	$ 50,491,525.61
National banks	27,502,301.25
Private banks (estimated)	25,000,000.00
Total	$102,993,826.86

At the date of their last reports, the deposits were as follows:

State and savings banks	$ 81,476,791.67
National banks	42,238,769.18
Private banks (estimated)	40,000,000.00
Total	$163,715,560.85

An increase of over 55 per cent in two years.

Of the more than $110,000,000 held by national, state,

and private banks, investigation convinced me that certainly over one-half is owned by farmers; and the $51,000,000 on deposit in savings banks is held almost exclusively by wage-earners and people of limited income. Unquestionably the proportion of unincumbered farms in the state exceeds that of any other period. In addition, the value of all agricultural lands and of farm animals has very materially appreciated within the last few years.

Under these favorable conditions, I think the Twenty-eighth General Assembly will be justified in making somewhat more liberal appropriations than in former years. Great care, however, should be exercised, for it must be borne in mind that it is easier for a state, as well as for an individual, to incur a liability than to discharge one.

The ever-present temptation to plan only for to-day, and to build temporary sheds where permanent structures are needed, should so far as possible be repressed. Iowa will appear on the map of the world forever, and her population will multiply with the years. Wise planning for the future distinguishes the statesman from the mere politician. I think, therefore, in expending the somewhat more than a million dollars now or soon to be available, at least a portion should be so placed as to furnish enduring evidences of your wisdom.

BOARD OF CONTROL

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly made provision for a board of control, which, for nearly two years, has had the management of all our state institutions, excepting those purely educational. The policy thus inaugurated has resulted in a very considerable saving to the state, and in

addition the service at most of the institutions, I am persuaded, has been improved. When the amount of work necessary to reorganize the operative force of thirteen state institutions, and personally examine the practical operations of each, to inaugurate a system of bookkeeping applicable to each institution separately and to all jointly, to install a main office at the capitol with its corps of untried clerks and assistants is considered, it must be conceded that the three men composing this board undertook, on July 1, 1898, an Herculean task. The results show more clearly than any words of mine how conscientiously this duty was undertaken and how earnestly, faithfully, and untiringly it has been prosecuted. To justify the board of control system, it is not necessary to defend each separate act, or to indorse the policy of the board in every particular. If errors have been committed, the lessons taught thereby will not need repeating. Time will strengthen that which is weak, and experience will supply whatever may be wanting.

The report of the board is so full, and comprehensive, that it will not be necessary for me to refer to our several eleemosynary, penal, and reformatory institutions in detail. I commend the report itself to your careful personal perusal and consideration. It sets forth at some length the various needs of the several institutions under its management. For all necessary demands, it will be the duty of this general assembly to make provision.

Great care should be exercised that the revenues of the state be not wasted; but, while this is true, the unfortunate inmates of our hospitals for the insane, the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, the College and the Industrial Home

for the Blind, the School for the Deaf, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and especially the Soldiers' home, should be cared for—not lavishly, but liberally. The people of the state will approve a policy that insures ample food and suitable clothing for the inmates of all these institutions, and the employment of teachers, where required, the equal in qualification and aptness with those engaged by public school boards to instruct the more fortunate. It is idle to suppose that equivalent talent can be obtained to teach the same branches to the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded at less wages than are paid amid more congenial surroundings. Intellectual ability and skill have a market value; and the state or individual that buys below current rates will receive corresponding service. The dominant sentiment of Iowa is favorable to good wages, and the state should not by example teach private corporations lessons in economy at the expense of labor. All that the people of the state of Iowa require is 100 cents in service for each dollar expended, and no one need ever expect more. The board of control will neither squander nor recklessly expend any appropriation the general assembly may place at its disposal.

The several institutions under the control of the board have in the aggregate 4,189 acres of land, valued at $300,849. The buildings thereon are valued at $7,482,735, and the personal property at $597,134.77, making a total of $8,380,718.77. There were being cared for at these institutions June 30, 1899, 6,980 persons.

There was expended during the period for the

support of inmates.....$2,114,619.75

For improvement to buildings and grounds, 452,653.80

Total expenditures of the term.....$2,567,273.55

Of the support fund $1,148,126.80 was expended the first and $966,492.95 the second year of the biennial period —a difference of $181,633.85 in favor of the last year of the term.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public school system of Iowa has had many encomiums pronounced upon it, and needs none from me. To say that it was never better, or that no state in the union has ever pursued a wiser policy, is not equivalent to saying that ours cannot be improved. To say that it has accomplished great things for the people of our state does not imply that it cannot be made more efficient. Within the memory of persons now living, women were denied a college education, and the first woman to be graduated from any coeducational institution of learning, if now living, is but little past the prime of life. A revolution has been wrought in these matters; and, while no one would return to former conditions, yet a system which results in the graduation of 1,839 young ladies from the high schools of Iowa the current year, and only 954 young gentlemen, is weak at a vital point. These graduations are from town and city schools, for rural districts do not generally afford high school privileges. That town and city schools are superior to those in rural districts will be readily observed as soon as the policy pursued by each is compared. As soon as a girl arrives at the age of 17, she finds ready employment as the mistress of a country public school. If she proves to be proficient, and possessed

of aptness to teach, after a few terms in some summer school or perhaps a year of normal training, and after having attended a few county institutes, she may secure a position, at better wages, in an intermediate grade in town, where her efforts are supplemented by the supervision of a principal or a city superintendent of schools, whose talents command from $1,200 to $3,000 per annum. Here she has also the advantages of regular teachers' meetings, and association with advanced scholarship and skill. If she still improves, she may be promoted to the primary department at yet increased wages, for it is now recognized that the best talent is demanded in the primary teachers. Or, if after alternating in teaching and attending school she obtains a collegiate education, she may secure a position in a city high school. But if she makes little or no improvement she will continue in the rural districts, with no supervision other than a county superintendent, who, owing to his varied duties and extensive field, is necessarily unable to examine her work very often, if ever. Let this custom be continued, and boys will not remain in school, as in former generations, until past school age; and, so long as a majority of the teachers, in town and city schools, are women and girls, so long will a majority of the graduates be of the same sex. Our girls should be educated; but that does not imply that our boys should not be, and a policy that retires the latter from school, at 14 and 15 years of age, needs amendment.

In several counties of the state the experiment has been tried of maintaining a central township graded school, to and from which the pupils are conveyed in carriages, at public expense. Wherever this plan has been adopted the re-

sults have been most satisfactory. The enrollment has been thereby invariably increased, and the attendance has been more regular; better teachers have been employed, with correspondingly improved scholarship, and in addition the expenses have been very considerably reduced. This is the experience also of other states where the practice has become quite general. I think this plan should be encouraged by specific legislation. I am not prepared to advise that, at present, it be made universal. It is probable that the erection of no more single room subdistrict school houses should be permitted. Some encouraging legislation should, I think, be enacted looking toward the establishment of graded schools within easy access of every farm in Iowa. This can be accomplished gradually, by replacing existing schoolhouses with central two or more room buildings, as fast as occasion to rebuild arises. The vocation of the farmer, which is so admirably adapted for rearing industrious, and therefore self-supporting, children, must not become offensive because of the want of school privileges. The generation now represented by the youth of Iowa corresponds in outward conditions to that from the Atlantic states which controlled the affairs of this nation—politically, educationally, professionally, and commercially—a half century ago, and to the generation, reared in the states bordering the Alleghanies, which is now in control. The children of the Mississippi valley will be in command in turn, and they, like their predecessors, will be the sons of the first progressive, ambitious generation. They will have been bred, born, and reared amid industrious and hopeful surroundings; and in the future, as in the past, a goodly percentage

will be from the rural districts. It should be the privilege of the general assembly to make the best possible provision for the development of the intellectual resources of Iowa, which have never been equaled by any generation, and are not likely soon to be excelled.

In this and kindred matters economy is not the synonym for statesmanship. With a central graded school in each township, and with a superintendent of these schools at such a salary as will command the best talent in the market, to be selected by a board in the same manner as city superintendents are chosen, and the employment of a corps of matured teachers, a fair proportion of whom should be men, would wonderfully augment the effectiveness of our educational system, and insure the retention in the schools of our boys as well as our girls.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

The foregoing observations naturally lead to the question of normal schools. Iowa possesses one such institution under state control and management. This has facilities to reasonably accommodate six hundred pupils. During the last year the attendance has averaged over one thousand. A better class of students never congregated. They are not sent to the State Normal school in the fond hope that they may develop into something, at some time, but they come voluntarily and many of them at their own expense, with the settled purpose to make men and women of themselves, to take their places in the battle of life, and to bear their share of the world's burdens. The school is grossly overcrowded. I do not believe its capacity ought to be

materially increased. There is a limit in number over which an instructor can exercise a personal influence. Until character is firmly established, and the bent of attainment and desire well fixed, the best results have ever been accomplished by comparatively small institutions, even when the equipment has been below the standard. Afterwards, the great university, with its thousands of students, has its place. From seven to eight hundred pupils is, in my opinion, the maximum for any one normal school. I should be glad to see a state normal established on each of the great trunk railways of Iowa. I think it would be better to locate them thus than to follow geographical divisions, for the reason that distance is not so important a factor as accessibility. It is frequently more difficult to compass thirty miles north and south than to cross the state from east to west. There are quite a number of localities ready, and anxious, to make to the state donation of spacious grounds and suitable buildings, already erected, adequate for a school with an attendance of from two to five hundred. Other communities are willing to donate grounds and subscribe the needed money to build. I think it would be both wise and prudent for the general assembly at this session to locate at least four normal schools. Forty or fifty thousand dollars in property can be secured as a donation with each school thus located. This would equal an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars. It would cost less to put these schools in operation than to build the equivalent in additions to the existing plant, and be much more advantageous to the patrons than one gigantic institution, where student influences are quite liable to overbalance

that of teachers and instructors. Five normal schools will not be an oversupply for Iowa. Massachusetts has ten; New York twelve; Pennsylvania thirteen; Wisconsin, with a less population than Iowa, already maintains seven; while Minnesota and Missouri each has four; and Illinois is building her fifth.

In the absence of some affirmative legislation looking to the speedy establishment of more normal schools under state control, I think some encouragement should be extended to private and denominational colleges that are now maintaining, or that may elect to maintain, a normal department the equivalent in grade to that established by the state. What Iowa needs is educated teachers. This she ought to provide for by furnishing the requisite facilities for educating and training them. But, so long as the state fails to do this, she ought to reward the enterprise and philanthropy that seek to meet the demand. I see no reason why the board of educational examiners may not be safely empowered to prescribe a course of study, and professional training, which, if adopted and carried out in private schools, shall entitle the graduates therefrom to the same official recognition, and to the same class of diploma and certificate, as are accorded those who complete the same course in the one school maintained by the state. Why compel the prospective teacher, from lack of accommodations in state normals, to attend a school maintained by private enterprise, and then deny equal advantages for the equivalent in training and education? At present the few teachers who are educated in our one normal school, as well as the graduates from the various colleges of the state who choose

teaching as a profession, are eagerly sought and employed by town and city boards. My contention is that the rural districts require, and are entitled to the services of, as good teachers as towns and cities. If this demand shall be even partially met, increased facilities of some kind are imperative.

STATE UNIVERSITY

The general assembly will, of course, carefully examine the report and recommendations of the board of regents of the State University. Here increased appropriations are also asked, and are much needed. I think it can be safely said that no university has ever accomplished more with such limited means. Certainly, no money has been squandered, and the results have been phenomenal. In view of the existence of a large number of denominational institutions in the state, most of them furnishing excellent opportunities for the acquisition of what may be called a collegiate education, it would seem to me unwise to leave our State university a university in name only, but a college in fact. Professional departments do not differentiate a college and a university. The state should provide that which private enterprise and philanthropy do not. The State university should be made the center around which all public and denominational schools and colleges should cluster, and it should be able to furnish the graduates from all these institutions university advantages. The people of Iowa are prepared, in my opinion, to welcome a new era of university influence. This can be brought about only by a more liberal policy, which will be found conservatively outlined in the report of the board of regents.

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly directed the levy of a special tax of one-tenth of one mill per annum for five years for the improvement fund of the University. The Twenty-seventh General Assembly continued this tax for one year. This enabled the board of regents to act intelligently and with full knowledge of the amount to be realized from the appropriation. The result is a much needed collegiate building, which, when completed, would be an honor to any educational institution in the United States. I think this special tax can be safely continued for an additional five years. Lest it appear excessive, it may be well to know that even with this special appropriation the University of Iowa is not being dealt with very liberally. The present income of this institution can be doubled and still be below the average of similar institutions in other states. Nebraska expends annually over $280,000 in support of its university; Minnesota and Illinois each expends over $350,000; Wisconsin over $400,000; and Michigan over $500,000; while the annual income of the State University of Iowa is $150,038. Iowa cannot compete with other states without fearlessly meeting the conditions.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

From information received from the highest authority, I am convinced that the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Iowa comes nearer conforming to the purposes contemplated in the act of congress, appropriating land in aid thereof, than any similar institution in the United States. It is not easy to overestimate its value to the state and nation. The art of farming is quite well understood, and

practiced, but the science of agriculture is yet in its infancy. Modern invention has revolutionized methods, but it has not modified or affected the philosophy of animal or plant life. There are thousands of men in the state who have learned from observation and experience how to feed a steer, or a pig, so as to produce beef and pork at a profit of from ten to twenty-five per cent; a somewhat less number have learned in similar ways to feed a cow so as to produce milk and butter at a profit of from twenty to fifty per cent; but there are comparatively few who scientifically understand the essential elements required for the production of bone and muscle, and fat and milk and butter; and fewer still who know how to feed the rich soils of Iowa, so as to afford 100 per cent of profit on the cost of fertilization.

Within the century the older mothers of the neighborhood prescribed traditional remedies for all the more common maladies of our race; while ailments of stock were treated by ubiquitous and untutored jacks-of-all-trades, who, for instance, administered chunks of salt pork covered with soot to replace a supposed lost cud. Now both are placed in the care of men skilled in their profession and educated in schools for their special preparation. But while diseases of men and beasts are being studied, and adequate remedies provided, who even professes to understand the pathology of plants? and who is prepared to treat scientifically diseased crops or diseased lands? These subjects are all taught and practically demonstrated at our College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The future of agriculture—therefore the future of Iowa—is most promising. A quarter of a century hence, and

possibly in less time than that, the population of the United States will be sufficient to consume the present annual product of our farms. Our lands in the meantime will have materially appreciated in value; a more diversified system of agriculture will have been adopted, and the productiveness of our 56,000 square miles of land will, at least should, be increased fifty per cent. This can be accomplished only by a careful study of soils, of plant-life, and of animal husbandry, and by putting the scientific knowledge thus acquired into practical operation. Theory is not always practical, but truth is. Whatever is practical is philosophically correct, and whatever is scientifically true must of necessity be practical. An experiment station is maintained at our College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, where theories are put to practical tests, and the results are published for the information of the farmers of our state; thus benefiting not only the pupils, but all who will take the trouble to read the bulletins.

It was the avowed intent of Mr. Morrill, the originator of the measure, and of all friends of the grant of lands in aid of this institution, to establish a school for the special preparation of men and women for industrial pursuits. The departments of civil, mining, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and many others similarly practical, evidence the good faith purpose of trustees and all connected with the institution, to make it what its name implies—a college, not only of agriculture, but of mechanic arts as well. All departments related to industrial pursuits demand and deserve favorable consideration by the general assembly.

I doubt the wisdom of duplicating unnecessarily the

departments of our three great educational institutions. They should be in no sense rivals. The university should not be a school of polytechnics, but in fact a university. The normal schools, assuming we must have more than one, should not be colleges of liberal arts, and neither the University nor the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has place or room for chairs of pedagogy. Let the special field of each be kept distinct, and each perfected by liberal appropriations. Then all shall know where the object of their quest can be obtained, and the state will be able to furnish as good as the market affords.

I think the recommendations of the board of trustees are conservative, and that a special tax of one-tenth of a mill per annum for five years for improvements can be safely granted. I have no question as to the wisdom of a special tax of three-tenths of a mill for purposes of advanced education. One-tenth of a mill each for Normal schools, for the University, and for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, will place these schools in greatly improved condition at the end of five years, and will avoid appropriations in anticipation of revenues. This will annually yield something over $50,000 for each, and will impose a tax of only 42 cents per annum upon the average quarter-section of land. The effect is the same as repeated annual appropriations of a like amount, but is preferable for the reason that it enables the regents and trustees to act intelligently. Knowing what can be relied upon, permanent plans can be formulated with the certainty of consummation. Nothing worthy of Iowa can be accomplished so long as the executive officers of these institutions are left in doubt regarding the future policy of the state.

This recommendation need not prevent some considerable reduction in the aggregate annual levy. The proposition simply contemplates the establishment, so far as it is possible for one general assembly so to do, of a policy that shall insure permanent improvements and avoid large appropriations to be raised or expended in any single year.

LAKE-BEDS

At the time of the original survey of the lands of this state, quite a large number of shallow lakes and ponds were meandered, and the field-notes and the reports of the surveyors were made to show the location of these bodies of water. The wet and overflowed lands, as distinguished from meandered lakes, were actually surveyed, and were also appropriately designated. These swamp and overflowed lands were granted, by an act of congress, to the state, and the legislature gave them, in turn, to the several counties in which they were situated. The meandered lakes, except in a few special cases, have never been the subject of state or congressional legislation. It is conceded, I think, that as long as they remain lakes, they are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state of Iowa. They are, in fact and admittedly, the property of the state. A number of these bodies of water, which were, at the time of the original survey, meandered and platted as lakes, have since become dry; some from natural causes, and some have been drained. Others are in process of drying out, and will doubtless at an early date become arable land. Considerable litigation has already occurred over the title to some of these lake beds, and much more is in contempla-

tion. Many of the counties of the state in which swamp lands were situated transferred the same by blanket conveyances to land companies or individuals. These transfers were usually for little more than a nominal consideration, and it was evidently never intended to convey lands which had not been surveyed—which, so far as the state was concerned, did not exist. These meandered lakes were never considered in computing the land area of the state. The purchasers from these counties have, probably in every instance, received the full complement of lands intended to be conveyed, and no further equity exists. In some instances, counties have subsequently quitclaimed certain meandered lakes to private individuals or syndicates; but never having title thereto, and never having claimed title, none has passed, and no equity has thus been created. The holders of these quitclaims—I dare not call them purchasers, for they have never purchased; nor grantees, for nothing has been granted—have gone into the enterprise as a speculation; and while no criticism attaches to the transaction no sympathy should follow a failure to get something for nothing. To the end that the temptation to speculate in these lake-beds may be removed, and the property of the state conserved, I recommend that a legislative grant be made of all the lake-beds that have, or that may hereafter, become dry, either to the State University or to the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; or perhaps better still to both these institutions jointly; and that a commission be appointed to make selection from time to time, and report the same to the executive council for confirmation, under such provisions for hearing and appeal as may be deemed wise in the premises.

Iowa is not possessed of a surplus of water surface, and all the ponds and lakes capable thereof ought to be preserved, and the commission should designate these in its report. All others should be made arable as speedily as practicable, and our educational institutions may be, I think, wisely made the beneficiaries of the fund available therefrom. I have no very accurate information of the extent of these lands, but from estimates, more or less reliable, I am of the opinion they will yield several hundred thousand dollars in the near future.

It should be made the duty of the attorney-general to prosecute or defend any suits necessary to the enjoyment of the grant by these institutions, for it must be borne in mind that the counties wherein the same are situated occasionally make claim thereto; in other instances title is predicated on quitclaims; and squatters claim some under the homestead acts; while adjacent land-owners in yet other instances claim them as accretions. A test case can be made to determine all these questions, and at nominal expense.

PARDONS

It has been the custom for some years to release convicts, confined in our penitentiaries, upon parole, conditioned that they scrupulously absent themselves from saloons and places where intoxicating liquors are kept or sold, and in all respects demean themselves as worthy citizens. If the party violates these conditions, he is rearrested and returned to the penitentiary to serve the balance of his term. In the last ten years 664 suspensions of sentence for felony have been granted, and 269 for minor offenses. Of these

only fifty-three have been revoked. Doubtless some more of the released convicts have resumed vicious practices without having been detected. A large percentage, however, have been restored to lives of usefulness, and the dignity of the law has in no measure suffered violence. I think the plan should be encouraged by express statutory provision, and I recommend, in case the offender violates the terms of his parole, that he be made to forfeit the good time he may have earned prior to his release.

Not only is exercise essential to life and happiness, but labor as distinguished from exercise is likewise necessary. Confined idleness tends strongly to insanity, as the records of all penitentiaries clearly prove. For the state to deny to the incarcerated the benefits and inspiration of cheerful, invigorating, productive labor, of some kind, is actually cruel. This being conceded, the problem becomes perplexing. Few, if indeed any, will favor placing the product of convict labor in competition with free labor. If, therefore, a system of parole can be safely inaugurated, and the released convict compelled to go to work at some respectable calling and continue thereat, and be required also to save some of his earnings, or give satisfactory reason for failure so to do, and to make regular reports of his doings, the amount of wages earned, and his expenditures thereof, and how he has invested his savings, the expense of his maintenance in the penitentiary will be saved to the state, the wealth of the world will be increased by the added product of his toil, and, better than all, the actual reformation of the convict will be effected. There is no safeguard against vicious practices equal to industrious and economical

habits. When satisfactory evidence of merit is furnished by a record of honorable conduct, a full pardon should be granted, and the convict be restored to citizenship. There is a large number of inmates of the penitentiaries to-day, who can be safely paroled under such a system; and convictions are had every month of young men, who have heretofore borne favorable reputations, but who through idleness have drifted into bad company and evil habits. The arrest, the indictment, the trial, the shame, and the disgrace incident to conviction are frequently sufficient to effect a reformation, but under the present system a term in the penitentiary seems unavoidable. A suspension of sentence by the governor upon the recommendation of the trial judge, under conditions above indicated, should, I think, be authorized, and actual incarceration in many cases thereby averted. The most dreaded ordeal of the repentant convict must of necessity be the actual entrance within the walls of the penitentiary. The suspension of this can but be a great incentive to reform. In addition, it would afford public recognition that honorable surroundings and virtuous antecedents are worth something, even to a prisoner at the bar, and that previous good character will receive favorable consideration from the same bench that pronounces sentence. There however, are classes of crimes, especially larceny, robbery, and burglary, the deliberate and habitual perpetrator of which should be kept in prolonged if not perpetual confinement. I see no reason why the maximum punishment in this class of cases should not be materially increased, and the limit universally imposed for second offenses, subject always to parole, and the constitutional

exercise of executive clemency, upon satisfactory evidence of merit. Such a policy would present the alternative of permanent reformation or constant incarceration. In other words, the system of indeterminate sentence, as practiced in some states, impresses me as favorable and advantageous. The statute should not attempt to cover every detail of the parole conditions, but should leave much to the sound discretion of the chief executive, and subject to such modifications from time to time as experience might suggest.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

In this connection, I recommend that the governor be authorized to release at his discretion, and upon the recommendation of the board of control, any inmate of either of the industrial schools, and that all persons confined in these institutions, male or female, be discharged upon attaining their majority.

MILITARY

On the 25th day of April, 1898, the president of the United States made a requisition on Iowa for three regiments of infantry, and two light batteries of artillery, for service in the Spanish war. This order was subsequently modified to include four regiments of infantry, and the call for artillery was revoked. Afterwards a second requisition was made to increase the regiments from 834 to 1,336 enlisted men, and two light batteries of artillery were again included. Under these several calls, four organizations, numbered consecutively the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second regiments of Iowa volunteer infantry, consisting of 216 commissioned officers and 3,120 enlisted men,

and two light batteries of artillery, consisting of six commissioned officers and 220 enlisted men, were mustered into the service of the United States. The two batteries were subsequently discharged before leaving the state. The Forty-ninth regiment was sent first to Jacksonville, Fla., and thereafter to Cuba, where it did service during the winter of 1898–9, and was discharged at Savannah, Ga., on the 13th day of May, 1899. The Fiftieth regiment was first ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., where it remained in camp for several months, when it was returned and mustered out at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, on the 30th day of November, 1898. The Fifty-first regiment was ordered into camp at San Francisco, Cal., where it remained some months. It was then conveyed to the Philippine Islands, where it rendered active service in suppressing Aguinaldo's insurrection, and was returned to San Francisco, Cal., and there discharged on the 2d day of November, 1899. The Fifty-second regiment was sent to Chickamauga, and there remained in camp until the 28th day August, 1898, when it was returned to Camp McKinley, Des Moines, and discharged on the 30th day of October, 1898. The losses by death sustained by these regiments were as follows: The Forty-ninth regiment lost 54 men; the Fiftieth regiment lost 32 men; the Fifty-first regiment lost 41 men; and the Fifty-second regiment lost 36 men; total loss by death, 163. Words of highest praise of the troops furnished by our state have been heard from many sources. Brigade and corps commanders have spoken of the regiments and of their officers in most commendatory terms, and the conduct of the men, both in camp and on the firing line, was

ever gentlemanly, soldierlike, and heroic. Iowa's military record, of which she has been and is so justly proud, has not suffered by reason of anything that has occurred in connection with the service of the men who volunteered at the call of the president of the United States in 1898.

In anticipation of the declaration of war against Spain, the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, shortly before its adjournment, appropriated five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), to be paid on the requisition of the governor "in the defense of the state and in aid of the national government in case of war." Of this sum, $149,484.01 was used in equipping and furnishing the troops hereinbefore referred to; in caring for the sick in hospitals at home and in distant camps; and in supplying comforts for the men while in the service. A detailed statement of these expenditures will be found in the report of the adjutant-general, to which your attention is respectfully directed.

In the expenditure of this money, a liberal construction was given to the language employed in the appropriation, and no request for supplies of any kind by officer or enlisted man, either in camp at Des Moines or while in the service, was ever denied. In addition, the several colonels were authorized to make expenditures, in the interest of the men of their commands, at any time and to any amount, provided only that the same should be indorsed and recommended by the surgeon of the regiment, and properly approved vouchers filed therefor.

In this connection it is proper to say that several organizations of women within the state, notably the Red Cross and the Iowa Sanitary Commission, rendered very valuable

services in caring for the sick. The government opened a hospital at Des Moines, which was operated jointly under its management and that of the state. To expedite matters and insure prompt and ample service on the part of nurses and physicians, the state primarily paid the bills connected therewith, first seeing that they were approved and indorsed by the federal officer in charge. Of the $149,484.01 expended by the state, $91,483.78 has been refunded by the general government. The balance is now pending as a claim before the department, but it will require additional congressional legislation to authorize the payment of some considerable number of the items.

Under the terms of the act of congress authorizing the organization of an army for service in the Spanish war, the Fifty-first Iowa was entitled to discharge upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, which occurred on the 11th day of April, 1899. But at that time their services were needed in the Philippine islands, and both officers and men, with commendable patriotism, asked not to be discharged, as was their right, but continued voluntarily in the service until congress had made provision therefor, and a new army had been organized to take their place. In recognition of this service, a plan was devised to bring the members of this regiment from San Francisco, Cal., where they were discharged, to their homes, primarily at private expense, but in the expectation that the state would reimburse. In pursuance of this plan, an opportunity was tendered the banks of Iowa to contribute to the cause, and in this way the requisite amount, $38,655.92, was secured, and transporta-

tion home was furnished each officer and enlisted man of the regiment. Vouchers for these expenditures, together with a list and schedule of the banks and private individuals who contributed the funds, are on file in my office, and may be there examined, or copies will be furnished, if it shall be your pleasure. The other regiments, with equal bravery, with equal fortitude, and with equal patriotism, stood ready to go anywhere, at any time, and face any foe, but circumstances permitted their discharge within the limit of the time for which they were enlisted.

I recommend that the state make recognition of the patriotism manifested by the men of the Fifty-first regiment, in thus volunteering their services during the rainy season in a tropical climate, after they were entitled to their discharge under the terms of the act of congress which authorized their enlistment, and their consequent service in two wars, by reimbursing the several banks and private individuals who have so generously contributed; thereby, in fact, returning these sons of Iowa to their homes at the expense of the state.

Lest this may seem to show partiality for one regiment when all are equally worthy, I suggest that both the Fiftieth and Fifty-second regiments, while in camp at Des Moines shortly before their discharge, were granted a furlough, and the men were issued transportation to their homes and return at the expense of the state, and after muster-out transportation was again furnished both officers and men to their respective places of residence. I have assurances from the war department that travel-pay and ration allowance from Des Moines to their homes will yet be

paid the members of these regiments. The Forty-ninth is the only regiment for which no gratuitous transportation was furnished after it was mustered into the service of the United States. If now paid what it would have cost the state to return them from Savannah, Ga., where discharged, to their homes, it would afford an evidence of appreciation of valuable services rendered beyond the United States.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

The experience of the last two years has demonstrated the wisdom of some modification in our national guard laws. Under the call made in 1898, the four regiments of the Iowa National guard were transferred to the United States service under their then existing organizations. This left two brigadier-generals and their staff officers unprovided for. These offices should, I think, be abolished. Otherwise, whoever is advanced to the highest position in the guard will be left at home whenever the president makes requisition upon the state for regimental organizations.

No better regiments were probably ever mustered than the four contributed by Iowa to the Spanish war. At least two of the colonels were referred to, by different generals of high rank in the regular army, as the best volunteer officers they had ever seen. I have always insisted, and still believe, that if they could have been promptly sent to the front, in view of the training they had previously received, they would have made a record worthy of like organizations in the regular army. The discipline manifested in camp life, as well as the fortitude displayed during all the ordeals through which these several regiments

passed, justifies the highest esteem for both officers and men. Nevertheless, they were without military reputation at the time the earlier brigades and corps were being formed, and were therefore left in camp while other regiments with experienced officers were selected for service. No corps, division, or brigade commander will ever choose a regiment with an unknown colonel, so long as he can make selection of officers who have had actual experience, or professional military training.

The government, at no small expense, maintains a military academy at West Point for the express purpose of training men for service in the army. Either this school is a failure, or it is serviceable; and if the latter, then graduates therefrom may be safely presumed to be better qualified to command a regiment than men fresh from civil life. Iowa has never been slow to keep her full quota of cadets in this school; and the young men who are able to obtain admission thereto are not drones or weaklings, neither do they lose their citizenship by service in the regular army. I see no valid reason why Iowa should cease to respect, or fail to make use of, her specially trained sons to command her troops in case of war. I therefore recommend that the office of colonel be left vacant, to be filled by appointment in case of transfer to the United States service, or that a new election be ordered in case of a requisition from the president, and that the regiment be restricted by statute in its selection of a colonel to a graduate from the government school at West Point, or to an experienced field officer of a previous war. This should not be understood as a criticism of the officers who have so efficiently commanded the regi-

ments recently furnished. It is not so intended. The proposition simply suggests the choice between sending a regiment forward under the command of an officer who is known to have had military training, and sending it under one of unknown ability.

Very few volunteer regiments in the recent war were given an opportunity to distinguish themselves; and, in each instance, I think, these more fortunate organizations were under the command of men who had previously served the government in other relations, and who were known to possess distinguishing qualifications. Camp duty is the most dangerous detail that a regiment can have. As an illustration of this, the Fifty-first Iowa remained in San Francisco, supposedly the most healthful and invigorating climate in the world, for five months and lost twenty-nine men. It then went to the front, spent the rainy season in the tropics, forcing jungles and wading swamps and bayous, fought in fifteen battles, and in twelve months lost twelve men.

I prefer to see subsequent regiments from this state, should other wars ensue, serve on the firing-line, under the command of sons of Iowa who have been educated at West Point, or who have seen actual service as field officers, rather than have them languish in camps, and I know of no plan to insure the consummation of this wish other than the one suggested.

DISEASED CATTLE

Some years ago the government effectually eradicated pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. This was not accomplished, however, without much apparent loss to the own-

ers of stock, but the result inured greatly to their benefit. More recent investigation has demonstrated the presence, to some considerable extent, of tuberculosis among all grades and conditions of cattle in this as well as in foreign countries. Some students of the disease insist that its eradication would successfully check the ravages of consumption in the human family. It is but natural, however, that others repudiate and scoff at these voices of warning. The disease is admittedly deceptive. Outward appearances seldom give any indication of its presence. Only in severe cases is the meat so affected as to render it unfit for food. Recently, a herd belonging to the state and kept at one of our institutions was examined, and twenty-four out of thirty-eight gave evidence of disease, and were ordered killed. Out of this number, the government inspector, after examining the carcasses, condemned thirteen as wholly unfit for purposes other than the manufacture of fertilizers. Not long ago one of the principal packers of the country purchased a carload of apparently healthy steers, which bore no outward indications of disease, but when they were slaughtered the inspector condemned eleven of the carload to the fertilizer tank. Some quite startling results have followed the feeding of milk from cows affected with tuberculosis to pigs, and the injection of it into the veins of rodents. I have the promise that an extended series of experimentation along these and kindred lines will be prosecuted at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during the current biennial period. Until it shall be demonstrated that the offspring of cows thus affected is likely also to be diseased, I am not ready to advise the slaughter of breeding stock, at least of

beef herds. I do, however, believe it not only wise but very important that the sale of milk from cows affected with tuberculosis be prohibited by statute, and adequate penalties provided for its violation. Whatever risks one may be willing to take himself in the use of untested milk, certainly none should hesitate to protect unsuspecting families and helpless children. Provision should be made, I think, for the annual examination of all cows from which milk is sold or offered for sale. A moderate fee should be fixed by statute for such examination. I think provision should also be made for the preservation, under quarantine regulations, of such animals as may be required for scientific experimentation. The effect of the disease upon milk products and the danger from contagion and infection must be speedily and scientifically demonstrated so that future general assemblies may act intelligently. In the meantime, the public should be protected from what is now claimed to be a very fruitful source of disease.

The frequent and constantly increasing demand for the services of the state veterinary surgeon suggests the wisdom of providing permanent quarters for this officer at the state house. I therefore recommend that he be permanently located in connection with the board of health, and that requests for his services be directed to that department. It is probable that no additional clerk hire would be occasioned, and the needs of the public would be much better served.

FISH AND GAME WARDEN

The report of the fish and game warden is worthy of your perusal, and his recommendations should receive considera-

tion. Formerly the state expended considerable money in the propagation of different species of game fish. This has been largely superseded by a resort to natural sources of supply. There is a large number of bayous along the Mississippi river, which fill at certain seasons of the year, and as the water recedes the outlets are closed and the bayous are left swarming with game fish, from a pound or more in weight to the smallest fry. The state warden has, during the last few years, seined from these bayous an estimate of 4,000,000 of these fish, which have been transported in a car constructed for the purpose, and placed in various streams, lakes, and ponds in different parts of the state. Many of these were large enough to take the hook. The supply is inexhaustible, and affords a much cheaper and a more effective method of stocking the waters of the state than propagating in the old way. The fish, if not seined out, perish during the winter, and notwithstanding the large number taken tons of them decay every spring on the banks of these bayous. Additional facilities for transporting these fish ought to be provided, and the biennial appropriation should be increased sufficiently to save to the state a considerable portion of this annual loss, the value of which it is impossible to estimate. The railroads, or at least many of them, generously offer free transportation for these fish when they are enroute for waters along their respective lines.

In view of the fact that the supply of these fish is so extensive, I think it would be safe to lodge with the fish and game warden authority to dispose of any surplus not required for our waters to other states, or to private indi-

viduals, thereby preserving a large quantity of wholesome food and at the same time affording some slight revenue.

Some modification of our laws for the protection of both fish and game ought also to be made. At present there is no provision for any compensation or salary for deputy wardens and they are without authority to make arrests. I recommend that these deputies receive in full for their services an amount equal to one-half of the fines imposed under prosecutions instituted by them; and I suggest, also, the wisdom of clothing both the warden and his deputies with the authority of peace officers while in discharge of their official duties. The deputies, I think, should be required to give bond and make report of their doings to the warden. An amount equal to one-half of the fines imposed under prosecutions instituted at the instance of the warden himself might, also, I think, safely go to swell the sum of the appropriation for his office, to be used under his discretion and accounted for.

For the better preservation of the quail, in this state, I recommend that their destruction by any method be prohibited at all times when there is snow on the ground. Such a provision added to the present law would protect these choice birds from wholesale slaughter. I further recommend that the sale of quail during the closed season be prohibited, as absolutely essential to the enforcement of the present law.

Some of our adjoining states exact a license fee from non-resident hunters. This has resulted in some of our citizens, who own land in adjoining states, being arrested and fined for shooting upon their own inclosures, even during the

open season, and simply because they were nonresidents; while, at the same time, any person was permitted to hunt, without restriction, anywhere in Iowa. I recommend that the game within this state be protected against nonresident hunters by the imposition of penalties similar to those which confront our citizens when they seek shooting grounds beyond state lines.

I further recommend that seining from that portion of the Mississippi river under Iowa jurisdiction be prohibited at all seasons. Sister states have protected the fish in the waters to the eastward of the center of the channel by similar legislation, and a spirit of reciprocity would seem to dictate a like course by the legislature of this state.

MONUMENTS

On the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, a tremendous battle was fought near the Tennessee river, at a log church that was called the Shiloh meeting-house. At that time Iowa had fifteen infantry regiments at the front. Eleven of these participated in this battle; and it is generally conceded that the Iowa troops, by their heroic stand at what the rebels called "The Hornets' Nest," saved the federal army from destruction and overthrow. The severity of this battle may be judged of by the fact that the Union army lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 13,047 men, of which 2,409 were from this state, 33 per cent of the combined Iowa forces participating. General Beauregard marched 40,000 men into that battle on the 6th, but returned to the encounter on the morning of the 7th with his remnant of 20,000. So says Grant in his Memoirs. The government has purchased

this battle field for a national military park; and officially appointed representatives of the several Iowa organizations that took part in the engagement have located the position of their respective regiments.

The government has also established a national military park and cemetery on the grounds where the important battle of Chattanooga was fought, in which ten Iowa regiments took an active part, and where nearly 400 members of these organizations were either killed or wounded. The positions of these several regiments have also been located and temporarily marked by a commission appointed for the purpose.

Other states have erected, or have in process of construction, appropriate monuments both at Shiloh and Chattanooga, commemorative of the bravery and heroism of their soldiery. Iowa should speedily do the same. In these heroic times, the sentiment of the state will, I think, indorse as liberal appropriations as have been made by other states.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to urge upon your attention the fact that the government has also made provision for a national park at Vicksburg, and the ground embraced within that memorable siege and battle field is being purchased. I recommend that a commission be authorized to locate the position of the thirty-one regiments from Iowa which sustained the honor of the state, and the integrity of the nation, in that decisive conflict, and that an appropriation be made sufficient to pay their actual expenses, to the end that at the proper time suitable memorials may be there erected also.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

The executive council and the curator of the historical department of the state, in obedience to provision made therefor by the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies, purchased, during the period, a site and have erected thereon a memorial, historical and art building. The lots selected are directly northeast of the capitol square. The building is fireproof, constructed of limestone from the quarries of this state, with a base course at the frost line of Iowa granite, and finished and ornamented with Iowa marble. It is so built that it can be readily enlarged whenever required to meet the growing demands of the department. The contracts were conservative, and it was confidently expected the building could be completed within the appropriation, but unexpected delays necessitated the continued employment of the superintendent beyond the period at first contemplated. This increase, together with the expenses of laying the corner-stone and some other minor matters and slight internal changes, will call for an expenditure exceeding the appropriation by from $200 to $500. In addition, it has been recommended that a portion of the rooms be painted and decorated, which will cost $1,000 or $1,500. I recommend an appropriation of $2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete the structure in a desirable and presentable manner. The building will be ready for occupation within a very brief time, when the curator will vacate the rooms he now occupies in the basement of the capitol, and take possession of this new structure, where he will be able to display his interesting collection in such manner as to be of service to the public, and

where it will invite valuable donations from both public and private sources. It is probable that some furniture, cases, etc., will be needed, for which, and to cover the cost of removing the collection, I recommend a small appropriation. There should also be a limited addition to the annual allowance for help in the department.

PURCHASE OF MORE GROUND FOR THE STATE

When the present capitol was built, it was believed to be as commodious as the needs of the state would ever require. It has now been occupied sixteen years, and several of the departments are seriously congested. An arsenal is needed for the accommodation of the adjutant-general's department. Storage of quartermaster supplies is now provided in a building rented for the purpose. It was found necessary to locate the board of control in committee rooms back of the senate chamber, which cannot well be spared from their designed use during the session of the general assembly. A warehouse, for the storage and proper distribution and reshipment of supplies for the various institutions under the management of the board of control, is much needed, and should be provided at an early date. A new building for the memorial, historical, and art department has been erected, and partitions and changes in various offices have been found imperative to make room for the several departments connected with the state government. Evidently additional buildings will be needed in the near future, and these, when erected, should be fireproof, and of substantial and presentable architecture, and should be so located as to improve and add dignity to the present capitol.

I recommend that the two blocks directly north of the capitol grounds be immediately purchased, or obtained under condemnation proceedings. Nothing will be saved by delay, and the erection of substantial buildings by the owners upon this property may materially add to the expense. Location of public buildings is a matter of prime importance, and I think it will be conceded that these two blocks are very desirable. No location is too good for Iowa, and none but the best should be considered.

FREE SCHOOL LIBRARIES

As directed by joint resolution of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, the superintendent of public instruction has carefully investigated the question of free school libraries. His conclusions will be found in the biennial report of his office, to which your attention is respectfully directed.

The question involved is of great importance. The young are quite liable to fall into the harmful habit of reading everything of a light, trivial, and frivolous character that comes within their reach, or the somewhat greater danger of reading nothing. The fact that one may read too much, or that the character of his reading may not be of the best, should not deter you from making such provision as in your judgment will place an abundance of good literature in easy access of all the people of this commonwealth.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

A bureau of labor statistics was created by the Twentieth General Assembly, which was placed under the control of a commissioner appointed by the governor. The duties im-

posed by the statute are numerous and complicated. No authority, however, is given the commissioner to interfere in any manner with controversies that may arise between employers and employes, or to indulge a sound discretion in any particular. The office is purely clerical, and the annual appropriations have never been sufficient to secure reliable data so as to render the biennial reports of any material service to the cause of labor, or to students of economic questions. The bureau, I think, should be abolished or modified. I recommend the latter. Instead of being simply a bureau of labor statistics, why not make it cover statistics generally, which would include everything affecting labor, and many other interests as well? The commissioner should be appointed, subject to confirmation by the senate, or other means provided to render the tenure of office somewhat more assured. Only in this way can the services of a scientifically educated and trained statistician be obtained. There is much information contained in existing reports, and vastly more available from other sources, which, if properly compiled and tabulated, would be of great value to the people of our state. It might not be feasible to cover each important item biennially, but an annual report should be published embracing a number of subjects; then, if sufficient discretion be given, in a few years there will be, within easy access of every student of economics, what can now be obtained only by a research extending over several decades and through innumerable volumes of musty records. Much new matter, in addition, can be collected from sources not now available and presented in inviting and comprehensive form. No subject

more than statistics demands special skill and training. General intelligence, knowledge of many subjects, or a conscientious effort to do well is not enough. To make the bureau of value it must be placed in the hands of an expert statistician.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Insufficient protection for the people of our state, against reckless investments by nonresident building and loan associations, is now afforded by our laws. Instances have repeatedly been brought to my attention where the holders of stock in these foreign associations, have paid all their contracts require, and thereafter assessments have been made of more than 25 per cent of the withdrawal value. I think it would be well to safeguard our people by somewhat more advanced legislation on the subject.

There is no provision for winding up the affairs of a solvent building and loan association, which may, for any reason, desire to go into voluntary liquidation. If a company be compelled to close out its business in detail, and in the order in which it was acquired, when there is no longer the incentive to economy which existed when the enterprise was launched, the assets of the company will be exhausted long before the last share of stock matures.

It is not unlikely that existing associations may find it convenient and desirable to transfer their liabilities and assets to other companies, and provision therefor can be, I think, safely and advantageously made.

LINSEED OIL

I recommend a modification of chapter 52, acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, being "an act to pre-

vent the adulteration of, and deception in, the sale of linseed and flaxseed oil, and to regulate the sale thereof." It is difficult to obtain evidence sufficient to justify prosecutions under this chapter, for the reason that the only prohibition is couched in the clause forbidding the sale of compounds or adulterations "under the name or description contained in the words 'linseed oil' or 'flaxseed oil.'" If the vendors of paint oils were required to attach a label to the receptacle in which the oil is delivered to the purchaser, designating the article sold as "pure flaxseed oil" or "compound oil," as the case might be, the statute would be rendered much more effective. If the attempt is to be made to safeguard the purchaser against imposition, the statute should be sufficiently comprehensive to furnish adequate protection.

OIL INSPECTORS

Some slight amendment should be made to section 2507 of the code, which has reference to the compensation and expenses of oil inspectors. The section reads as follows: "Should any inspector pay out more money in any one month for necessary expenses incurred, for prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this chapter, or for necessary help in branding barrels, than fees collected, such excess shall be refunded to him on his filing a sworn itemized statement with the governor, showing fees collected and expenses paid or incurred, which statement must be approved by the governor." It was evidently intended that the auditor should issue a warrant for such excess, but the statute does not so provide. A better plan, in my opinion, would be to authorize the inspectors to retain only

their necessary expenses, and provide for the payment of their salaries based upon the amount of fees collected by warrants drawn by the auditor upon the certificate of such officer as may be charged with the responsibility of auditing the monthly report of the inspectors. This will insure the examination of these reports. As the law now stands, there is no statutory requirement of any official supervision, except in instances where the salary and fees exceed the amount collected.

EXPERT EXAMINATION OF BOOKS

The statutes of the state contemplate an annual examination of the books of the various state offices and departments, but fail to provide a fund from which the services incident to such examination can be paid. At the beginning of the year 1899, competent accountants were employed and the books of the following offices carefully examined: Clerk of the executive council, secretary of state, auditor of state, clerk of the supreme court, attorney-general, adjutant-general, custodian, superintendent of public instruction, railroad commissioners, board of health, historical department, mine inspectors, pharmacy commission, dairy commissioner, commissioner of labor statistics, geological department, and library. The expense of these examinations amounted to $550, which has not been paid for reasons above stated. As a matter of business protection, similar examinations ought to be made annually, and should be provided for by necessary appropriations. The expense is small compared with the protection thereby afforded. I recommend an appropriation sufficient to pay the expense

already incurred, and that authority be given the executive council to discharge similar bills in the future.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

I recommend also that a reasonable discretion be given the executive council in some other matters. The statute now authorizes the purchase of office furniture and supplies, but requires the contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder after due advertisement. This is impracticable in many instances. No state officer, nor all combined, can purchase so much as postage stamps, if the mandates of the statute be followed, without first advertising for bids; and the furniture and fixtures in the various offices cannot be repaired, for there is no fund from which to pay for the same. New typewriters, for instance, can be purchased, but those now owned by the state cannot be repaired. I recommend the appropriation of a limited amount to be used for miscellaneous purposes at the discretion of the executive council.

INSURANCE REPORT OF AUDITOR OF STATE

The state auditor is required to make to the governor an annual report of all insurance companies operating in this state, setting forth a general summary of the business done and the financial condition of each. The statute expressly provides that this report shall be published in a single volume. This document is seldom sought except by insurance companies or persons engaged in that business. Life companies have no need for, nor do they desire, that part of the report relating to fire insurance; and persons interested in

fire insurance care only for that portion which relates to their branch of the business. In practice, the companies obtain these reports, tear out and destroy the portion not desired, and have the balance rebound before sending to their agents, saving in postage thereby enough to pay the expense of rebinding. The number of reports authorized by law is insufficient to meet the demands of the public; but, if authority were granted to have at least a portion of the reports bound separately, no additional expense of printing would be incurred; and the increased number of volumes thus occasioned would be sufficient to meet all demands.

BINDING REPORTS

Section 125 of the code provides that 500 copies of the message, the inaugural address, and each of several enumerated reports shall be bound in cloth, and that all others, not included in volumes of "Iowa Documents," shall be bound in paper. At least a portion of the reports of the attorney-general, of the adjutant-general, of the board of control, and of the geological survey should be, I think, also bound in cloth. Discretion might be safely allowed the executive council in regard to others not enumerated. Permission might be also extended to have separately bound a limited number of the portions of the report of the board of control relating to the several institutions, to meet specific demands.

There is a strong probability of an unusual demand for the current report of the adjutant-general. The largest number which can be printed under the existing law is 4,000 copies. Under ordinary conditions this is enough. I rec-

commend special provision for printing at this time 5,000 extra of the historical portion of this report, and that they be bound in cloth. This will enable the adjutant-general to furnish each of those who served in the volunteer army of the United States during the past biennium a permanently bound copy.

INTEREST ON EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

By the terms of the federal grant of lands in aid of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the proceeds of these lands were made a perpetual fund, and the state is required to make good any losses, and is charged with an annual income thereon of not less than 5 per cent per annum. The statutes of the state require that this money shall be loaned upon mortgages bearing not less than 6 per cent interest. The unexampled prosperity of the country, and the incident surplus of capital, have rendered it impossible to obtain the rate of interest fixed by law, and there is now in the state treasury more than $150,000 which the statutory restriction as to rates renders it impossible to invest, and on which the state is paying five per cent under the provisions of the federal statute.

I recommend that permission be granted to invest all our educational funds at current rates of interest.

OFFICIAL BONDS

The question of official bonds impresses me as worthy of your consideration. The operation of guarantee companies within this state is authorized by law, and persons charged with the responsibility thereof are empowered to accept the obligation of these associations and companies. The facili-

ties for obtaining surety, without asking individual friends, being thus within the reach of those elected to official position, renders it more embarrassing to pursue the course previously necessary. The bond of the treasurer of state is fixed by statute at $300,000, and the minimum charge for this amount of indemnity by any reputable guarantee company would, until recently, have been $1,100 per annum. The salary of the treasurer of state is fixed by statute at $2,200 per annum, which is insufficient to justify such an expense. It follows that the friends of this officer must tender personal security which has a market value of $1,100 per annum, and the treasurer is constrained to accept this gratuity solely because his salary will not justify his independence.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly levied a special tax upon foreign insurance companies. The insurance companies paid to the treasurer of state over $300,000 in pursuance of this law, pending suit to test the constitutionality of the act. Fortunately for the treasurer, the statute was sustained. If it had not been, as expressly stated in the opinion of the supreme court, the treasurer would have been liable upon his bond to the insurance companies from whom he had received this money for the full amount thereof. If he had refused to collect it, he would have been likewise liable to the state, and might have been impeached. It follows that the risk assumed is not predicated solely upon the question of dishonesty. I have instanced the case of the treasurer of state as an illustration of the hardship of requiring a public officer with a meager salary to pay for his own bond, and also to show that the utmost good faith may not in all cases avoid a liability.

I recommend that sureties upon official bonds be procured at the expense of the state, county, or municipality served. A maximum rate should be fixed, and this maximum which the public should be called upon to pay should be the minimum at which any reputable company will furnish a bond of like amount under the most favorable circumstances. Then, if the officer's previous record or the methods of his office be such as to require a higher rate, the fault is his own, and he should bear the additional burden. This may seem an extra charge upon the public, and might suggest at first blush an increase of defalcations. I think quite the opposite would be the result. These guarantee companies watch the conduct of those for whom they have become security much more closely than do individuals, and are far more exacting in many ways than neighbors and friends. This increased surveillance is worth all it costs the public.

TREASURER OF BOARD OF CONTROL

It is the present practice to examine quarterly the accounts of the state treasurer with special reference to the funds belonging to the various institutions under the management of the board of control, as well as those connected with the general revenues. I think the recommendation of the treasurer of state that this should be made a statutory requirement is worthy of your consideration.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY

The salary fixed by law for the chief executive of the state is now $3,000. In addition, it has been customary for the general assembly to specially appropriate $500 per an-

num for work on the executive council, and $50 per month for room rent. This is manifestly below the necessary expenses of a family in the city of Des Moines maintained amid surroundings becoming the office. I question whether the people of the state would be satisfied to have their chief executive live in rooms that can be rented for $50 per month. Most of the states of the United States have executive residences, furnished and maintained largely at state expense. If this shall not be the policy of Iowa, sufficient should be provided, I think, to pay the rent of a suitable residence.

The judges of the supreme court and the attorney-general each receive $4,000 per annum, and by common consent are excused from many demands legitimately made upon the time and resources of the chief executive. Most of these officers reside outside of the capital city, where they can live much cheaper and give at least some little attention to private affairs. The board of regents found it impossible to obtain a president for the State University, of recognized ability and standing in his profession, for less than $6,000 per annum, with the tacit understanding that it should be increased within a limited period to equal the salary paid by most other states for similar services. The salary of the chief executive of Iowa is far below that paid in most of the states. One prosperous commonwealth, however, until recently paid only $1,000 per annum, and relied upon men of immense wealth to fill the office; and while there has been no dearth of candidates a large number of competent men were necessarily barred from aspiring to such honors.

I recommend that the salary of the chief executive of

Iowa be increased, and that such provision for a suitable residence be made as may seem to comport with the dignity of the state. This increase of salary, however, should begin January 1, 1902. It would be inappropriate to increase the salary of any officer during the term of office for which he has been elected; and if that were done in this instance the present incumbent would not accept the same.

PRIZE FIGHTING

There is at present a statute prohibiting what is called "prize fights," but the language employed is not sufficiently comprehensive to be effective. In order to be brought under the purview of the inhibition, the contest must be for a prize, and the winner must receive more than the loser, else there is no prize. In practice, the law is evaded by designating the fight as a contest of a limited number of rounds (no matter how many), and a written contract that the participants shall receive equal or stipulated sums in no manner made to depend upon results. Then the actual terms are arranged on the side. The statute should forbid contests where physical injury, pain, or exhaustion is manifestly involved and contemplated. I recommend that the brutal practice be either effectually suppressed on Iowa soil, or that the present inefficient statute be repealed. Of course, I prefer the former.

CORPORATIONS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN PROFIT

The code of 1897 contains provisions for the creation of corporations for the establishment of churches, colleges, libraries, and fraternal societies, and for many other chari-

table, scientific, political, athletic, military, and religious purposes, which, according to the language of the statute, "may take, by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, real and personal property for purposes appropriate to their creation." There is, however, no statutory provision for mortgaging or exchanging the property thus acquired. While these associations are not formed for the purpose of buying and selling property, yet common experience, I think, justifies the recommendation that provision should be made for alienating or incumbering such property, as the demands or wishes of such societies may dictate. This may be included in the implied powers of corporations generally, but not more so in this class than in those organized for purposes of pecuniary profit; and, as authority to dispose of property is expressly given the latter, all doubt would be removed if the same prerogative were extended to these none the less important organizations.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

The statute now allows a notary public to officiate in any county adjoining that of his residence, after having first filed with the clerk of the district court of such county a copy of the certificate of his appointment. I think the law should be so amended as to require a record of this extended official authority to be made in the office that issued the original, and I respectfully suggest the propriety of having the certificate authorizing official acts in this enlarged territory issued from the office of the secretary of state, instead of, as at present, by the clerk of the district court. By this means only can the extent of authority of all notaries public be promptly investigated and determined.

The term of office of all notaries public is made to expire on a single date. Would it not be well to graduate the fee charged for commissions, so as to allow those who have only a limited period to serve, to pay somewhat less than those for the full term?

COMMISSIONERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Chapter 14 of title III authorizes the governor to appoint commissioners in other states empowered to administer oaths, take depositions, certify affidavits, and take acknowledgments or proof of deeds and other instruments for use or record in this state. Some of the other states of the Union have made provision for the appointment of such commissioners resident in foreign countries. At present such papers may be executed before any diplomatic or consular representative of the United States, who is authorized to issue certificates under the seal of the United States. It has been suggested that, in many instances, it would facilitate business transactions to have such commissioners appointed for the state of Iowa, resident in foreign countries and in the distant possessions of the United States, and I submit to the general assembly the wisdom of making provision therefor.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

In accordance with the requirements of section 3 of article 10 of the constitution of Iowa, the question of holding a convention for the purpose of revising the fundamental law of the state will be submitted to the electorate at the next general election. It will, therefore, be incumbent on the present general assembly to make provision for canvassing the vote on that proposition.

CONCLUSION

In the confidence that the Twenty-eighth General Assembly will sustain the reputation enjoyed by its predecessors, and as justified by the legislative history of Iowa, the foregoing observations are respectfully submitted.

LESLIE M. SHAW

SECOND INAUGURAL

JANUARY 11, 1900

From Pamphlet Edition of Address—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa

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Senators and Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens:

Within the biennium that has elapsed since it was my privilege to submit a similar address to the members of a preceding general assembly, much important history has been made. The first great altruistic war of the world has been fought, and the blessings of western civilization have been vouchsafed to two and a half million insular Americans. The only flag that never knew defeat has been carried in benison to new lands, and its unfurlment has cast a shadow upon no home. The United States, by honorable and constitutional purchase and treaty, is now the possessor of the Hawaiian Islands, of Tutuila in the Samoan group, of Guam, and of the Philippine archipelago, and has thus become the actual and acknowledged, as she has long been the natural and logical, mistress of the Pacific ocean. The whole round earth is throbbing with new life and vigor. New areas of agriculture, new opportunities for manufacture, new possibilities of commerce, and a new hemisphere for advancing civilization have swung into view like the transit of a world.

Surely these two years have been epoch-making, and in their closing months Iowa has been forcibly reminded of a

previous crisis no less important. One hundred days ago our people stood with sad hearts and uncovered heads by the grave of the last to fall of those who served as cabinet officers by appointment of Abraham Lincoln. James Harlan entered the United States senate in 1855, and with Charles Sumner, Zach Chandler, Seward, Wade, Hale, and Fessenden—oh, how familiar are these names on the pages of American history—organized the first free soil society in that body; who in secret conference pledged themselves to resist the arrogant encroachments of slavery, and on all occasions fearlessly to proclaim the principle of human freedom, and the right of the North to a fair share of influence in the councils of the nation.

I have neither time nor inclination to review the political history of the eighteen years of senatorial and cabinet service of this great and brainy molder of thought, and leader of action, nor to trace the influence of those years, and the issues formulated in councils and determined on battle fields, in molding the future of a great people. They are an inspiration to the race. Volumes have been written on the subject, and the field is yet and ever will be fruitful.

RETROSPECTIVE

It may not be out of place in this presence to refer to some yet previous epochs. On the platform by my side is sitting a well-preserved and vigorous gentleman of eighty-five, who, when a boy of sixteen, pulled the throttle of the "Rocket," George Stephenson's first engine to ply between Manchester and Liverpool. To write the history, or produce tabulated comparisons even necessary to present the

growth, of this industry in which Edward Entwistle was a pioneer, would exhaust the patience of all; and adequately to portray the influence of modern means of transportation, and facilities for travel, upon the world of thought, in the spread of Christianity, and in the advancement of all that goes to make this country the happy dwelling place of a great and cultured people, would be well nigh impossible.

Shall we extend our vision yet farther into the past? Sitting here by the side of this senior locomotive engineer of the world are two centenarians, each born in 1799; the one eight months before and the other five days after the death of George Washington. Conceding for the hour only the correctness of those who contend that this is the first year of the twentieth, then Noah B. Bacon and William Zimmer are children of three centuries. Wild and untutored daughters of the forest, who knew no reservation save that bounded by the seas, lingered at their cradles to jabber in Iroquois over the white papooses. All the progress, as it seems to us, that the world has ever made is compassed in the circuit of these lives. They clothed their children, as they had been clad, in homespun. They received a fair education, but not in public schools, for there were none in this country, and perhaps none in the world, outside of New England. They were reared on farms, but the one was married and the other engaged before the world had produced an iron plow. They had families of children about them when our friend here was making his trial trip on the "Rocket;" and this antedated any railroad in the United States. When eight years of age, they might have seen Robert Fulton, experimenting with his steam propeller

on the Hudson, but must need have waited thirty years yet before they could obtain passage on a steamship across the Atlantic ocean. When the fire went out on their hearths they sent their children to borrow from their neighbors or resorted to the tinder-box, for they were thirty-five years of age when the first friction-match was struck. They may have been playing with grandchildren when the first telegram was sent, and with great-grandchildren when the first telephone call was rung. At the time of their birth every important nation of earth recognized, sanctioned, and protected slavery. Citizens of the United States were hunting the sons of Ham in the wilds of Africa and bringing them in American ships for disposition upon the auction-block, and had the express protection of the constitution of the United States in so doing. During their youth it was not uncommon for men to sell their wives at auction in "merry England." The record shows thirty-nine such sales in Smithfield the year they were sixteen. They were past forty before several of the states of this union reduced the number of capital offenses below a score. Penitentiaries in their day were dungeons, where the convicted and the accused, the murderer and the thief, the robber and the trespasser, the harlot and the debtor, were kept in common quarters, amid personal sufferings and without protection. They were lads in their teens during the war of 1812; might have carried muskets and fought with Wellington at Waterloo; had grandchildren about them when Mexico surrendered to General Scott; were too old to join the mad rush to California for gold in 1849; would have been rejected on account of age had they sought to enlist in the war of the

rebellion; and were living on "borrowed time" when the "iron Prince" welded the German empire, lugged the boundary line of France twenty leagues to westward, and dictated the treaty that ended the Franco-Prussian war.

When they were born the union embraced sixteen states, and had in round numbers 780,000 square miles of territory. Their conscious memory antedates the Louisiana purchase, the acquisition of Oregon and Washington, the cession of Florida by Spain, the annexation of Texas, the surrender of California and contiguous territory by Mexico, the Gadsden purchase, and the acquisition of Alaska, not to speak of our insular possessions. They have lived to see the contiguous territory of the United States multiplied by four, her foreign commerce by twenty-five, her population by fourteen and one-half, and her church membership by four times fourteen and one-half. This country has been ever expanding, and in this regard has been excelled only by Christendom.

But I would not occupy your time with comparisons, or impose facts of common knowledge and familiar reference. A glance backward can but serve as a tonic, and forward as an inspiration. Standing near the line that separates centuries, with the past and its wonderful history crowding in upon the present, and the future so big with possibilities luring onward, it behooves you and me, gentlemen of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, to be thoughtful men. It should not be our privilege simply to review and rejoice over what has been done by those who have gone before, or to speculate concerning what may be accomplished by those who shall come after us. It is ours to study present condi-

tions, and to discharge personal and official obligations so as to accelerate rather than to retard the ever turning wheels of progress.

RESOURCES OF IOWA

Suppose we briefly take an invoice of our present possessions. Iowa, during several of recent years, could have annually furnished every man, woman, and child in the United States a pound of cereals per day for 365 days. This is a larger ration than the average people of the world consume. In addition, we would have potatoes and other vegetables, grapes by the car-load, apples (some years by the train-load), and other fruits; $1,000,000 worth of canned goods per annum; 2,500,000 eggs a day; twenty-five car-loads of honey, and all the beef, and pork, and mutton, and butter, and cheese that can be produced on 8,500,000 acres of pasturage, and with 4,000,000 tons of hay. By feeding some of this grain we are able annually to slaughter 1,000,000 hogs and cattle worth $15,000,000, and export 5,000,000 more worth $65,000,000, and a half million dollars' worth of fat sheep.

We can keep our people from freezing with a product from Iowa mines of two and a half tons of coal per capita.

Not only is Iowa an agricultural state, but she is making a very creditable showing in manufactures. She ships woolen goods, spun and woven in this state, by the car-load to the best known wholesale firms in Philadelphia and New York, shoes by the car-load beyond state lines, manufactured lumber into several states, and manufactured iron throughout the nation and into Europe, Asia, and Austral-

asia. She produces annually 1,000,000 dozen pearl buttons, and gloves and mittens by the car-load. Besides these, all over the state small factories of different kinds are springing up.

Her facilities for producing beet sugar are unsurpassed. The beet growing lands of Europe cost per annum, in rent and fertilization, from $15 to $20 per acre. Most of the cane sugar lands cost, including water, quite as much. Iowa lands require no expense of this kind, and produce beets of unexcelled quality; and the pulp, after the saccharine matter is extracted, is claimed to be as good food for dairy cows as before their reduction. Shall we have sugar factories? The question must be speedily decided. What though it requires four or five hundred thousand dollars for each plant? There is over one hundred and sixty million dollars on deposit in the banks of Iowa to-day, of which more than one-third is owned by farmers, and in many counties of the state the farmers own 75 per cent of the bank capital also. I should be pleased to see beet sugar factories exempted from taxation for ten years. It is probable that if they are built considerable of the capital required will come from other states. Will we lose anything by inviting it hither?

GOOD ROADS

The highways of Iowa ought to be greatly improved. Easy means of communication is the solution of all questions of commerce. Internal improvements distinguish energy and hopefulness from sloth and ignorance. I am convinced, from observation where the experiment has been

tried, that it is far better to have highway taxes paid in cash, and expended with the same care and under like restrictions as protect the disbursement of other public funds.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE

There are some matters of more general and national interest that I desire briefly to discuss at this time. Even in this most remarkable century, ever famous for its growth in wealth and material prosperity, there is one industry that has failed to advance with the years. I refer to our merchant marine. At the beginning of the nineteenth century we were carrying ninety per cent of our foreign commerce in American ships. We now carry one-fifth or twenty per cent. Shall this continue? We are in possession of the Pacific ocean. Shall we build the ships requisite to its enjoyment? It is as truly ours, if we have the courage of our convictions, as are the islands that rise above its surface. Shall we not cut a passage way to it from the gulf, and develop to the fullest the trade which lies within our reach? To build a merchant marine will require both time and the same encouragement as the nations of Europe accord our maritime rivals. Never in the history of the world were such opportunities presented to any people as have come to us unsought, unplanned, and, I might say, unexpected. Our manufactories and our commere are limited only by the capacity of the world to consume. The choice is presented of carrying it in American bottoms or buying transportation of Europe. The experience of the war and navy departments of the government during the last two years justifies the hope that soon the best shipyards in the world

will find steady home employment, and that vessels built to fly the American colors will be accessible for all future demands.

GOOD MONEY

The United States is conceded to be the great agricultural country of the world, and our manufactories find few rivals. There is no valid reason why we may not become the great commercial and financial center. But in order to do this we must have as good money as our European competitors. And what characterizes good money? I answer, certain and ready exchangeability. A due bill will remain at par so long as its maker maintains its exchangeability for legal funds at par on demand; and it will go to discount whenever the exchangeability fails. Silver is as good as gold only so long as it can be exchanged at par for gold. The principal objection made by those who contend against the free coinage of silver is based upon the fact that exchangeability is in no manner provided for, and it is believed that, left to themselves, gold and silver coin will fluctuate in value. The government should, I think, maintain the exchangeability of all its issue. Whoever has gold and prefers silver should have the absolute right to demand it in exchange. Whoever has silver and prefers gold should have the same privilege. The holder of greenbacks or treasury notes should have guaranteed to him the absolute right of exchange for any kind of money that will better suit his convenience.

The first step in the direction of gold hoarding is an apprehension that in some way or by some means it will command a premium. There certainly can be no better way

to safeguard the treasury than to guarantee exchangeability. I can see no increased danger by expressly providing for the exchange of silver for gold, and of gold for silver, than inheres in the redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes in gold. The proposition is logically correct. It is reasonable and right. The government issues a ten dollar treasury note for silver enough to coin twenty silver dollars, and provides for the redemption of the treasury note in gold. The transaction is as though the government paid ten dollars in gold for silver enough to coin twenty silver dollars. What though it coins but half of this? The profit in the transaction is represented by the seigniorage, and is held in the treasury. Is there any good reason why the government, having made the first exchange, directly or indirectly, of gold for silver bullion, should not make good the interchange of the silver coin for gold? If the silver bullion does not fluctuate in value, the redeemed silver coin, plus its complement of seigniorage, will sell on the market for ten dollars in gold. I therefore see no reason why the government should not protect its every issue of circulating medium by express provision for its redemption or exchange on demand for any kind of money that the holder may desire. Such a provision would be notice to the commercial world that every dollar of United States money is the equivalent of, and exchangeable for, 25.8 grains of gold, and would make a draft on New York as acceptable at the clearing houses of the world as one on London.

TRUSTS

There is one other subject which to ignore, in an address on themes of public policy, would be considered bad

manners. I refer, of course, to the question of trusts. Advanced civilization, improved opportunities, and great achievements have been accompanied with some ills to which former generations were strangers. There is no good that is not matched with evil. There is no height without a corresponding depth. The marvelous wealth that has been accumulated in recent years throughout Christendom has not wholly equalized either comforts or luxuries. The distance which separates the grossly rich from the wretchedly poor does not decrease in proportion as opportunities multiply. Equality can be found only among savages. Travelers tell us that all Patagonian wives dive into the frozen seas and catch by hand the fish for their liege lords and children; that there are no castes, or classes, or social distinctions among them, for all eat their fish uncooked. But let a spelling-book and a new testament be dropped in among these people and all will be changed. What we call advanced civilization does not produce equality. I think the fact is universally regretted. I therefore speak, not in justification or with approval, but of conditions as I see them; that, seeing, we may be able to do our best to right the wrongs, to remedy the evils, and to make the pathway smoother and the burden lighter for the less favored.

Within the memory not only of our centenarian friends, but of many in the audience, there were no exemptions from taxation, no exemptions from execution sales, no statutory provisions for the protection of homesteads. I doubt not there are those present who have seen the last cow, the last pig, the last stick of wood, the last bushel of grain, and possibly the bread-bowl, taken by the sheriff in

satisfaction of a debt. The people were all poor, and it occurred to no one to suggest protection for the weak. As wealth accumulated, legislators began devising means of protection for the less successful. With wages at fifty cents or less per day, and payable in barter and not in money, there was no danger to be feared from great aggregations of wealth. Our trouble may have arisen, in part at least, because we have been, as a people, what Matthew Arnold said of Chicago, "Too beastly prosperous." It is no fault of our laws, or of our humanity, or of our civilization that some are physically stronger than others; that some have better memory than others, or are better lawyers or doctors or financiers or cooks than others. The more favorable the condition the greater will be the separations. "Star Pointer" would make scarcely better time in deep mud than the veriest dray-horse; but improve the track, and his special speed endowments will become apparent, and the better the track the more apparent.

TO FIND THE EVIL

Let us discover, if we can, the actual evil, for it certainly exists. Existing, we ought to be able to find it. Is the mere possession of wealth objected to, or is it the improper use thereof? It cost $50,000 to develop a certain gold mine, during the progress of which scarcely a penny was realized, and no one knew when, if ever, it would pay. Was any one harmed by the expenditure? The outlay was wholly by those who had the money, and the enterprise was voluntary. The money was expended for labor, and the wages, when earned, were spent for the necessaries of life, and thereby

men and women were supported, children clothed and fed, and those who produced the grain and the vegetables, and the meat and the cotton, and the wool and the manufactured fabrics, were afforded a market and were given employment. The loss rested solely upon those who believed that later on they would realize something from their investment, and their hopes were not in vain. The next few years witnessed a yield from that mine of many millions. To whom did this wealth belong? To those who had assumed no risk or to those whose courage, enterprise and hope had led to the development of a wealth-producing plant? Who was damaged or made poorer by the enterprise? At whose hearth was the fire extinguished by reason of this outlay? Whose children suffered through the night, and who were compelled to sit at empty tables? Evidently no one. I say that wealth itself is not harmful to this country, and the evil which we all recognize, and would each gladly remedy, lies not at its door.

A year or so ago, in a certain city, the believers in a particular school of politics gave a great dinner on the anniversary of the birth and in memory of a great statesman. They turned several hundred plates at ten dollars each. They seem to have had the money with which to do this, and it is presumed it was accumulated or inherited in such a manner that their title had never been disputed. Who suffered by this expenditure? Among those benefited was the poor fellow who fished for terrapin on the Georgia coast, or for oysters in the bay; the producer of butter from the prairie; the caterer and his waiters; the florist; and the decorator. Ten dollars per plate was scattered that night

among the toilers of this country. No one was harmed and many helped. The wealth there represented injured no one that night.

The people of this country in 1889 spent $17,000,000 for cut flowers. These aged gentlemen by my side never heard of "cut flowers" until they were grandfathers. Who received that $17,000,000? It went almost entirely for labor. Who spent it? Quite largely people who thought they could afford it. Some, it may be, was spent by those who preferred to appear able rather than to retain it. The choice, however, was voluntary.

I passed through the dining-room of a public house not long ago, and a friend pointed out a cut-glass dish that had cost possibly $500, and he made the suggestion that doubtless four-fifths of the purchase price had been for labor and the balance was profit. Who is harmed by the cut-glass industry unless it be he who buys when his income is insufficient to justify the expenditure? I repeat that the naked fact of wealth, the mere production of luxuries, or the purchase of them, is not necessarily harmful, and must naturally increase the demand for labor and the volume of the world's earnings. If the mere existence or possession of wealth is not necessarily vicious, is the combination or aggregation of wealth harmful *per se?*

There are persons residing in this state to-day who, in making their first journey westward, bought a ticket at New York for Albany, then hired passage by carriage, and the transportation of their goods by dray, through the city, purchased another ticket and came to Buffalo, there to repeat the process, and again at Cleveland, then at Toledo,

and ended their journey by rail at Chicago. Lest there should be combinations between the roads and a transfer of cars from one track to another, rather than a transfer of freight from one car to another, the roads were built of different gauge. As late as 1877 the tariff on a bushel of wheat from points on the Missouri river to Liverpool was 61½ cents; but at that time it went into warehouse at Chicago, changed hands, was reshipped, went into warehouse at New York, and perhaps at intervening points, and was several times handled and several commissions paid. A certain railway company now practically buys all the wheat offered at its stations; and, by reason of combinations with other roads and steamship lines, lays it down at Liverpool without the interposition of a single middleman or commission, and the freight rate on a bushel of wheat from Missouri river points to Liverpool is 32 cents. I am not so much as suggesting that it ought not to be less. I am only trying to show that the mere fact of combinations is not necessarily harmful, at least to the Western farmer. At the same time, I am not unmindful of the fact that the warehouseman of Chicago bitterly complains, the commission merchant files his protest, and the laborer who operated the elevator and made the transfer and reshipment is thrown out of employment. We may prefer to return to the olden way, and transfer and reship, and pay commission again and again, but I doubt if we ever shall.

MIDDLEMEN

Many will remember that during the '70s there was a vigorous demand made to eliminate middlemen, as they were

termed by speakers on the stump. It was then contended that one store could handle all classes of goods, and enough to supply every need in towns of ordinary size. It was urged that one factory was enough to make harvest machinery; and that all in excess of one constituted a burden upon the consumer, in that they increased the price by the amount of wages paid for traveling salesmen, rent charges, etc., etc. It was said that this one store should buy directly of the manufacturer, and that the jobber should be eliminated. Time has wrought the desired change; the prayer seems to have been, in a measure, answered. The department store (which it is not my purpose or province, or within my power, to defend) is here, and it handles all classes of goods and buys of the manufacturer, and frequently consumes the entire output of the factory, and the jobber and the traveling man are being eliminated, My only contention is that the conditions existing in the '70s were not wholly bad, but had their corresponding advantages; and that conditions so much desired then are not now wholly good, but have their complement of evil. I do not believe it was within the province of a legislature in the '70s to compel middlemen and small storekeepers and jobbers and traveling salesmen to retire from business, and I question the efficiency of legal provisions now to compel them to resume. Much as we may dislike it, "The old order changeth, giving place to new." I repeat, then, that aggregations and combinations of capital do not necessarily constitute the evil complained of. They may be and are dangerous, for they may, and frequently do, accomplish great harm, but they are not harmful *per se*.

MONOPOLIES

The evil, gentlemen, as I discern it, is found in monopolies. I think those who contended at the trust convention in Chicago last fall that "trust" and "monopoly" should be treated as synonymous terms were correct. I have yet to find the first man who has a word to say in extenuation or defense of monopolies. Gentlemen of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, let it be your duty to crush every one within your reach, and, if you are successful, the people of this state will call you blessed, and every other state will take notice of your wisdom and good work, and will follow the course you shall have marked out.

I hope I may be excused from indulging in any very extended or detailed description of the pernicious effects of monopolies. This has been done so frequently that we may, I think, safely ask the defendant at this time to waive arraignment and the reading of the indictment. When the robins and jays are devouring my cherries I do not care to listen to my children's graphic amplification of the havoc they are producing. "Go and drive them off."

Many methods have been suggested for dealing with trusts and combinations, but some of them, I think, would open doors quite as dangerous as the ones through which have come these admitted evils. A governor of a great state, a learned and I am convinced a conscientious man, not long ago said he would forbid the sale of monopoly-produced goods within his state. Many in his audience cheered. If this be wise, gentlemen, and it can be accomplished, I hope it will be done in Iowa. But, first, what can be prohibited? The sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited in some

states, but the inhibition rests upon the fact that intoxicating liquor is harmful in itself, at least in many instances, and the courts hold that the police authority of the state carries with it the right to prohibit the sale of that which in itself is harmful.

But can the sale of sugar be prohibited? Can the market be barred against nails, and wire, and lumber, and a thousand other things of universal consumption? Certainly not. All that my official brother could have intended was that he would prohibit the corporation which produced the article from doing business in the state. Very well. Let us follow this thought, and adopt it if wise. Suppose barbed wire is now produced by a monopoly, and I do not believe it a violent presumption. I doubt, gentlemen, whether a law prohibiting the sale of barbed wire in Iowa would be sustained by the courts. The present statute of the state expressly bars a recovery by any corporation, company, or firm, if it be proven at the trial that the plaintiff is a trust or is guilty of having entered into any kind of an agreement or conspiracy to advance the price, or limit the output, of any article. Then, too, the person or firm or corporation can be heavily fined and punished, and its officers can be sent to jail.

Suppose you go further and make it a penitentiary offense for any officer or agent of a company, or person, to sell or offer for sale any goods made by a trust concern. Will the law be effective? Will prohibition prohibit? What would you advise county attorneys to do if some wholesale house in an adjoining state should sell barbed wire in Iowa that it had bought, perchance, of a trust or monopoly? Mark you,

it is not the wire that has committed the offense. You cannot charge the product of the trust with moral turpitude and prohibit its sale or use, or bar the merchant, who simply sells it a price which includes the profit of the jobber who lives beyond the confines of your state and who purchased of the trust. But suppose the statute be strong enough to prohibit the sale by any one, so that the article made by a monopoly shall itself be prohibited. Where will our farmers then go for wire? They will need some in the spring. I cannot but think my friend had failed to follow his suggestion, of prohibition, to its logical conclusion.

COMPETITION

Not long ago, in a public address, a learned man of national reputation whose utterances I have come to regard very highly, and to read with great interest, made the suggestion that whenever competition failed it was the duty of the government to make provision for its return. This was not his language, but it was his thought. This read very well; and it has been referred to with editorial approval by some of the leading papers both East and West. If it is sound, it ought to be followed, for competition is the desideratum.

If the government is to legislate competition into existence, how shall it be done? I assume that no one will introduce a bill making it mandatory upon any person, who has sufficient capital, to engage in manufacture. Does he intend to have the government offer such a bounty, or provide such a subsidy, as that competition will naturally spring up? If such a course be contemplated, why not

begin with a subsidy for a merchant marine? Here is a great trust, a monopoly. Foreign ships carry our commerce and successfully stifle all competition. Our ships cannot compete with vessels that receive a bounty from their governments. I confess that I see more reasons for subsidizing an industry that has to compete against a subsidy than I do for offering a bounty to encourage competition against a monopoly that is charging exorbitant prices. The exorbitant prices themselves ought to create competition, and will under ordinary conditions. It is an easy matter, gentlemen, to generalize on these subjects. It is quite the reverse when one commences to draft a bill in specific terms. My judgment is that in this instance the gentleman to whom I refer is a better orator than he would be legislator. The provinces of the two are quite distinct.

PUBLICITY

Suppose we adopt the policy so frequently recommended, and which to my mind is the most feasible of anything I have yet seen suggested, and require all corporations within the state to make report of the expenditures of their capital; and disclose what amount of water, if any, their stock carries; then require annual reports under oath, setting forth a general summary of their operations, the amount of business done, the expenditures for salaries, for material, and for labor, gross sales, and net profits. If these reports discover a large profit, will it not invite competition? Suppose there be ten millions engaged in the business, can not ten other millions be found, if the enterprise yields a ten per cent dividend? Most certainly. There is plenty of

capital in the country seeking investment. Any enterprise that will insure six per cent can be capitalized and its stock floated, and to any amount. There is, however, gentlemen, one difficulty in sight. You have no authority to compel a corporation organized in a sister state to make report to any officer of this commonwealth. It is true you can prohibit its entrance into this state. You can exclude its agents and salesmen until it shall have furnished such a report as you may require; but as we have seen you can not prohibit it from selling its goods to a jobber who lives across the line, and he can sell it in this state, plus one profit. You can, I think, by this plan of publicity, successfully guard against the existence of trusts and monopolies on Iowa soil. But you will not thereby invite capital to cross the Mississippi river into this state. You may invite it out. Let me illustrate my meaning. Eastern capitalists have caught a glimpse of fruitful Iowa, and it is not uncommon for them to refer to her as a "dimple on the face of nature." There is now being formulated a scheme for the organization of a company with ten millions capital to develop the beet sugar industry of Iowa. It may or may not go up in thin air. For the purpose of this discussion it is unnecessary to determine that question here. The investors expect, at least they so claim, to reap large profits. They claim that beet factories, in other places in the United States, earn from twenty to fifty per cent profit, and waste the pulp; and they think much more can be realized with provision for saving the by-products. Suppose, gentlemen, you place upon the statute-books of this state a law requiring corporations to make disclosure of their profits, is it

probable that this company will build its proposed ten or twenty 500-ton plants in Iowa, or will it build them in some state that has less objectionable legislation? And twenty beet sugar factories would not constitute a monopoly. The price of sugar would certainly not be increased thereby. The value of land in the vicinity of the plants might be enhanced. The company would take the risk of a removal of the present tariff on sugar, which would quite probably drive it out of business. It would also take the chance of inducing the farmers to grow beets, for without beets the plants would be worthless.

Do not let the suggestion of beet sugar plants stand in the way, gentlemen, of any legislation which may to you seem wise. I speak of it not to give assurance that the plants will be built. I know nothing about that, but I refer to it as an illustration. The same principle will be applicable to any other industry which may seek a home. Capital has the power of locomotion, and its rendezvous, like that of individuals, is always where it receives the kindest treatment. You can compel capital neither to come nor to stay. You can suggest that its room is preferable to its company, and it will heed the suggestion.

If all the states of the Union could be induced to unite upon some single policy, I would have no fear of successfully combating trusts in this country. They might be built up abroad, but they could then be effectually reached by means of a tariff. If monopolies are to exist anywhere, I prefer them in this country, and would as soon submit to the domination of the steel rail trust with its factories built and operated in Iowa as where they are. If you can devise

some way to bring about uniform legislation, so that capital shall find no more welcome elsewhere than in this state, it will be my pleasure to co-operate with you; or, if you can devise some statute which will relieve our people from the domination of monopolies either at home or abroad, I shall be glad to add my signature when the bill shall be presented for approval.

These evils did not exist in the first half, or to any extent in the first seventy-five years, of the century. They are of modern growth, and like every other growth, animal and vegetable, are incident to conditions. Change the conditions, and you change the fauna and flora of every country and every mountain side. Any legislation that will bring widespread financial disaster and ruin will result in the abolition of trusts and combines, and will dissipate all aggregations of capital. I think it is generally conceded that the trust problem must be solved by the national congress rather than by state legislatures. I have, therefore, referred to the subject, and perhaps indulged in a discussion of unnecessary length, rather to stimulate thought and investigation than to recommend specific legislative action.

I have already briefly referred to the recent death of one of Iowa's most honored and best beloved citizens, whose public service was varied and of great value to both state and nation. Hon. James Harlan, Iowa's first superintendent of public instruction, was elected to the United States senate in 1855, where he served with distinction until appointed secretary of the interior by Abraham Lincoln, which office he held during the administration of Andrew Johnson. He died at his home in Mt. Pleasant, October 5, 1899.

Hon. Cyrus C. Carpenter was register of the state land office from 1867 to 1871, representative in the Seventh and Twentieth General Assemblies, member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses of the United States, and for two terms, 1872 to 1876, governor of this commonwealth. He died at his home in Fort Dodge, May 29, 1898.

Hon. Samuel Merrill, was representative in the Eighth General Assembly, commanded a regiment in the civil war, governor of Iowa for two terms, 1868 to 1872, and died in Los Angeles, Cal., on the 3d day of August, 1899. His remains were brought to Des Moines, his family home, and there interred.

Hon. James H. Rothrock died January 14, 1899. He was a field officer in the volunteer forces during the civil war, state senator in the Ninth General Assembly, judge of the district court of Iowa from 1867 to 1876, and judge of the supreme court from 1876 to 1897.

Hon. John S. Woolson served with distinction as an officer in the United States navy during the civil war; was for twelve years a member of the state senate; in 1891 he received the appointment as judge of the United States district court in and for the Southern district of Iowa, and died in office on December 4, 1899.

Hon. Chas. L. Davidson, railroad commissioner of Iowa from 1894 to his death, died suddenly at his home in Hull March 15, 1898. He was a member of the house of representatives in the Nineteenth General Assembly of Iowa.

Hon. Levi S. Gates died suddenly during his first term as dairy commissioner, on October 11, 1898.

Charles A. Schaeffer, LL. D., president of the State Uni-

versity of Iowa, from 1887, died at his home in Iowa City on September 23, 1898.

Dr. Henry A. Gilman, for many years superintendent of the insane hospital at Mt. Pleasant, died suddenly in that city during his term of office on October 9, 1898.

These, each and all, led honorable lives, discharged public service faithfully, were much beloved by those who knew them personally or were associated with them officially, and are mourned by the people of their state.

In beginning the second term of service as the chief executive, there is little I can say likely to dispel any existing apprehensions, and less that will inspire confidence if that be wanting. Before the succeeding general assembly shall convene to inaugurate my successor the nineteenth century will have passed into history. Nothing is too great or noble or exalted to be confidently predicted of the people of Iowa, and no measure of hopeful expectancy is likely to transcend the consummation which shall be realized in the years that are to be.

LESLIE M. SHAW

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 13, 1902

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1902, Vol. I

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Iowa:

The constitution of this commonwealth requires the Chief Executive to communicate to the General Assembly the condition of the state, together with such recommendations as he may deem expedient. In obedience to this mandate I have the honor to submit the following:

The receipts of general revenue during the fiscal term, July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1901, aggregated		$5,120,059.54
Add to this treasury balance July 1, 1899		445,002.37
Total revenue		$5,565,061.91
Outstanding warrants at the beginning of the term	$ 30,708.35	
Warrants drawn during the term	4,420,193.70	—$4,450,902.05
Balance		$1,114,159.86
Outstanding warrants June 30, 1901		29,728.31
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1901		$1,143,888.17
At the close of business Dec. 31, 1901, there was in the treasury		780,527.75

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED

The following is a partial list of the appropriations that will be urged at your hands:

For institutions under the management of the Board of Control in excess of ordinary operating expenses.....$	848,000
The Board of Regents of the State University asks (including $35,000 additional annual allowance)	363,000
The Trustees of the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts ask (including $75,000 additional annual allowance)	465,000
The Trustees of the State Normal School ask (including $25,000 additional annual allowance)	167,000
The Capitol Improvement Commission estimates the cost of the improvements it recommends at	250,000
The Vicksburg National Park Commission asks	150,000
Amount suggested as needful for a creditable display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition	250,000
For the completion of the Historical Building	200,000
For State Historical Society (including $1,500 additional annual allowance).....	4,000
For Arsenal Building	50,000
For State Board of Health (additional annual allowance of $2,500)	5,000

For Fish and Game Protection	16,000
For Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,500
For State Library Commission (additional annual allowance of $1,000)	2,000
For new Normal School.....	100,000
Total	$ 2,871,500

I believe the amounts asked in the foregoing list are all needed, and it would be gratifying indeed if they could all be allowed. It is manifest, however, that this session of the general assembly cannot grant them all without incurring an unwarranted indebtedness. They are therefore submitted with but this suggestion, that if any additional buildings are to be provided they should be of the most permanent character. For many years the policy prevailed of building cheaply. It was thought almost anything would do so long as the roof did not leak, nor the walls cave. A wise departure in recent years has been made. The new hospital for the insane at Cherokee, the Liberal Arts building at Iowa City, and the new buildings at both Ames and Cedar Falls are excellent in character. Those competent to judge have used this seemingly extravagant language in connection with the hospital for the insane at Cherokee: "The world may and probably some time will have a better planned and more completely equipped hospital, but it has none better now." The time for anything other than commodious buildings of modern architecture, and of strictly fireproof construction, has passed, let it be hoped, in this state.

STATE ARCHITECT

In this connection, I desire to indorse most heartily the recommendation of the Board of Control that the state architect be relieved from designing educational buildings. I am of the opinion that designs for all public buildings should be thrown open to competition, and the plans before selection examined by men of recognized ability, and of national reputation. The buildings hereafter to be erected should be such as will stand the test architecturally, as well as mechanically, not only of this, but of subsequent, centuries. The work of no one man will meet these requirements. A building admirable in itself may not harmonize with those already erected—a consideration of great importance. Neither will success in one instance afford a guaranty against signal failure in the next. Architecture is expression, and therefore educational. Even the sacred writings contain the language and characteristic expressions of more than sixty authors, each inspired, and their value and interest is largely enhanced thereby.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Our state educational institutions are of great importance, and should be liberally dealt with. It takes money to build a university. Iowa need not expect to compete with institutions that are the recipients of donations aggregating millions with meager biennial appropriations. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames is, admittedly, the best of its class in the United States. The Union Stock Yards of Chicago expects to spend $10,000 at this institution in the department of animal husbandry, believing there

is no place where so good returns can be obtained. This fact is an indorsement that should commend the institution to the very favorable consideration of your honorable body.

LOSSES BY FIRE

During the past year, both the State University and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts lost useful, though not valuable, buildings. Temporary relief was granted in each instance from the emergency fund, wisely provided by the last general assembly. Commodious and permanent buildings should be provided at the earliest date consistent with the available resources of the state.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Our single state Normal School is overcrowded. The attendance (over 2,000), in my judgment, is in excess of what can be cared for with best results under one management. Two years ago I recommended the location of four additional normal schools to be equipped and put in operation from time to time as the finances of the state might justify. I recommended the location of four, in view of the fact that every effort to establish one has failed, and I hoped four might be located at one time without serious difficulty. The attempt was again made to locate one, but rival interests defeated it, as usual.

RURAL SCHOOLS

In this connection, I again call attention to the inadequate educational advantages in rural districts. The average country school-teacher receives less than $25 per month, exclusive of board, less, we are told, than in any other

northern state, and less than in several southern states. It must be that the major part of the $8,000,000 annually spent by the state for public schools is expended in cities and towns. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the rural schools are of such a character that the average farmer boy leaves at fourteen or fifteen years of age. This lamentable condition will be painfully apparent in ten years, if it is not already. No number of colleges or universities will meet the demand or cure the evil. The village and city school is especially planned for those who begin at five years of age and continue until graduation without intermission. It is a poor place for the child from a rural community. I have in previous communications discussed this question at some length. It has also received consideration—wise consideration, I think—from the superintendent of public instruction. I believe with him that central township schools with provision for conveying the pupils to and fro at public expense will afford greater relief than any other proposed system. If to this could be added a provision for the employment of a county superintendent at an adequate salary, to be chosen in the same manner as city superintendents, and with analogous duties and responsibilities, it would revolutionize our school system for good. The salary should be fixed by law or the position would be let to the lowest bidder, as our rural schools largely are at present. It is feared that some of the teachers have little else to commend them than kinship to the director. Nepotism is generally condoned if the compensation is low enough. Neither can very much be expected of a county superintendency under a system that invites considerations of

availability only. If these changes were made, some of you gentlemen might not be returned, but you can afford to sacrifice your political lives if by so doing you shall serve and save the youth of Iowa. They will have no committee on legislation. Other interests will be represented. I appeal to you, gentlemen, directly. Much of the evil so manifest is the resultant of a wave of sentiment that has in comparatively recent years created the impression that economy is the synonym of statesmanship.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly authorized the creation of a commission to investigate and recommend such improvement of the capitol and other property of the state connected therewith, including decorations, works of art, electric lighting, and burglar alarms, as in the opinion of the commission would "place the capitol building in a state of perfect repair," and equip the same with modern improvements. In obedience to this provision, Hon. Peter A. Dey, who was a member of the original capitol commission, and who bore a conspicuous part in erecting the present edifice; Prof. Chas. A. Cumming, an artist of more than state reputation; and Henry S. Josselyn, a learned and practical architect, were selected. Their report is on file, and is commended to your careful perusal, and favorable consideration. This commission recommends the expenditure in the aggregate of $250,000. I think it should all be provided for at one time, but it need not all be made available in one year. I think it would be unwise to mutilate the recommendations. The commission went very thoroughly

into the subject and consulted the best authorities in the nation, and it is doubtful if its conclusions can be hastily improved upon. The whole scheme has been carefully wrought out. Those competent to judge believe the result will be most satisfactory. The capital is considered the third best in the country, and its architecture makes possible a more artistic interior than any other. It will be remembered that the original commission was suddenly and unceremoniously discharged before the contemplated work was completed. As a result, for nearly the fifth of a century, visitors have stood on the outside of the building in great admiration, but have entered it only to be shocked at bare walls and unfinished corridors. The recommendation of this commission with reference to an electric lighting plant is especially indorsed as a matter of economy. A system of burglar alarms is also very important. In the same connection, I suggest that an artesian well be bored at the power-house, the expense of which can be nearly, if not wholly, saved in one biennium.

The members of this commission have performed their duties so thoroughly, and have so patriotically given their time to the work, that I recommend that they be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in excess of the amount allowed by the act creating the commission.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

The centennial of the purchase and cession to the United States in 1803 of the larger portion of our national domain west of the Missouri river is to be commemorated by what promises to be the most extensive exposition the world has

yet seen. With your honorable body rests the responsibility of determining the part Iowa shall take in this event. Wisely, this state contributed little to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898, nothing to the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, and nothing to the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition which is now in progress. But I am of the opinion that the people of this commonwealth will approve such provision for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition as will leave no doubt in the minds of visitors that Iowa constitutes an important part of that priceless acquisition. Something worthy of the state, or nothing, should be our motto. Certainly there ought not to be created a commission with such limited means as to belie our prosperity and libel our resources.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION

The government has recently established a National Park at Vicksburg, and the Twenty-eighth General Assembly authorized a commission to locate the position of the thirty-two Iowa regiments and other organizations which took part in that memorable siege, and to recommend such legislation as shall suitably and permanently mark the positions thus ascertained and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Iowa soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. This commission was duly appointed and has filed its report, which is submitted to your honorable body with the recommendation that it be published in suitable form for distribution. The commission recommends the appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of suitable monuments. I am of the opinion this amount is not excessive.

A larger proportion of Iowa troops took part in this siege than in any other battle or siege, and numerically more soldiers from Iowa were there engaged than from any other state save Illinois. Visitors ought never to leave this park doubting either the patriotism of Iowa soldiers or the appreciation of Iowa people. The Light Brigade in the famous charge at Balaklava lost sixty-three per cent, and Tennyson has immortalized their valor. The Twenty-second Iowa in a single charge at Vicksburg lost eighty-two per cent, (several other regiments during the siege lost from fifty to over seventy per cent,) and it will now be the privilege of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly to permanently commemorate both their valor and their awful sacrifice.

SALARIES

I am still of the opinion that the salary of the chief executive of this state ought to be increased. A bill fixing the salary at $5,000 passed the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General assembly, but for want of time failed to pass the senate. Salaries of all state officers are very low. They were fixed at a time when living expenses were much lighter than at present.

OFFICIAL BONDS

In former years the bond of the Treasurer of State was $300,000. This, through the discretion lodged with the Chief Executive, has been recently increased to $800,000. For more than six months the balance in the treasury of the state has exceeded $1,000,000, and I am of the opinion that the Treasurer's bond ought to be approximately large. I am also of the opinion that this bond should be

furnished at the expense of the state. The market value of the bond now furnished by the state Treasurer is $4,000 per annum. The present Treasurer actually paid $1,500 in cash for his bond of $300,000. The proposition on final analysis resolves itself thus: The state Treasurer, if his bond shall remain at $800,000, must pay $1,800 per annum in excess of his salary, or he must secure by subscription among his friends that which is purchasable in the market. I think similar provisions should be made with respect to all bonds required of public officers.

INTEREST ON STATE FUNDS

In view of the large treasury balance much of the time, I recommend that provision be made whereby the state may receive interest on at least the greater portion, and I am gratified that the Treasurer joins in this opinion and recommendation.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

The Executive Council, sitting as a board of equalization in July of last year, passed the following resolution:

"The Executive Council recommends to the General Assembly such a modification of the statutes of the state as will allow the board of review to adjust the assessment of all property at the same time, and it suggests the following ways in which this may be done: Either the railroads might be assessed primarily by the railroad commissioners (who, in view of their duties should be the better prepared than any one else to judge of the relative value of the several roads), and then the Executive Council adjust all assessments at the July meeting; or the time of assessing railroads, if left with the Executive Council, might be changed from March to July, so that

the whole subject should be before the council for adjustment at the time."

This action was not taken for the purpose of escaping responsibility, but in view of the fact that the present law requires the Executive Council to assess railroads annually in the month of March and equalize the assessment of all other property in July following. It does not contemplate a revision of the railroad assessment already made. The following illustration will, I think, justify the recommendation. In March, 1899, the railroads were assessed at a slight increase over the figures of any previous year, but in July following it was found that real estate had been assessed $22,000,000 less than two years before. In March, 1901, while the railroads were assessed $2,500,000 higher than in 1899, in July it was found that real estate had been assessed $14,000,000 higher than in 1899.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly provided for the employment of a parole clerk in the office of the chief executive. This action I have interpreted as legislative approval of the policy which has grown up in the state of granting conditional pardons; and by reason of this additional assistance I have been able to investigate to some extent the practical workings of the parole system.

During the ten years prior to the commencement of my administration, in addition to full pardons and commutations of sentence, 134 convicts had been released conditionally, most of them in the very recent past. Of this number eight had been returned under revocations, and I have

returned one more. The remainder have been investigated, and their whereabouts, their conduct, and their standing, have been carefully inquired into. Very favorable and satisfactory reports have been received from fifty-three, and to these I have granted full and unconditional pardon and restoration to citizenship. The term for which six others were committed has not yet expired. Eleven are dead or insane. Only meager reports, not sufficient to justify action, were secured from thirteen. Unsatisfactory reports were received from fourteen. I have been unable to locate or get any reports from twenty-eight. It does not follow, however, that all of these are leading vicious lives. The reports received from the fifty and more to whom full pardon has been granted were most gratifying. Several wrote using letter-heads that bore their names. Others were holding responsible and trusted positions with prominent business houses and industrial corporations. One was the incumbent of an official position of trust and responsibility in a New England city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Many were reported to have become industrious citizens, and to have won the full confidence and esteem of the communities in which they reside.

Very few pardons and less commutations of sentence have been granted during the past biennium; but encouraged by the action of the legislature, I have been quite liberal in granting paroles; and have released 201 on conditions more or less exacting. Suitable employment has usually been secured before the release, and the parole has been upon condition that the recipient employ his time industriously, spend his evenings at home, absent himself

from all places where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, and report every thirty days to this office the amount earned and the disposition made thereof. In addition I have a number of benevolently disposed persons in each county who, unbeknown to others, watch the conduct of paroled prisoners, and report their conduct to this office. The result in most instances has been very satisfactory. Of the 201 paroled, unfavorable reports have been received from thirty-one, and they have been returned to serve out the unexpired portions of their sentences. The present whereabouts of fifteen others is unknown. Most of these had but a few months of their terms remaining, and they were released in the hope that the conditions imposed and the system of surveillance inaugurated might have a helpful influence. The remaining 155 are doing reasonably well, and many of them excellently. Some of them, however, if they should chance to be thrown out of employment would very likely lapse into vice. A volume could be written that would be as interesting as a romance of the transformation in some of these lives. I have extended a full pardon to quite a number whose terms would have expired, and who have acquitted themselves creditably. It has not been my purpose to extend clemency to those who have deliberately embarked upon a career of vice, but to sift out such as appear to have been in a sense accidental criminals. Some of them, it is believed, were innocent of the crimes charged. A detailed list, giving the names of all persons to whom executive clemency has been extended, and my reasons therefor, is this day submitted to your honorable body as provided by statute. I refer to the subject here as

preliminary to the following suggestions and recommendations. I think additional legislation should be had, but I do not favor encumbering the parole system with specific restrictions. I think the Chief Executive should have absolute authority to release at pleasure any one charged with a less offense than murder in the first degree, and to return him to the penitentiary at his discretion. The statutory provision for shortening the term because of good conduct should be so amended as to permit the Governor to declare the same forfeited in case the conduct of the prisoner when on parole is not satisfactory. Each case is distinct from all others, and no plan can be formulated with sufficient elasticity to meet the requirements of changed and ever changing conditions. Under statutory provisions, as distinguished from free exercise of an unrestrained discretion, it is as easy for the intentionally vicious to earn release as for those of honorable and virtuous instincts. I have paroled several before they have ever seen the penitentiary. This I have not done, however, except upon the recommendation of the trial judge and the county attorney who prosecuted. There are two quite distinct classes of criminals; the one deliberately and permanently vicious, the other to some extent the creature of circumstances, and no law can be made that will enable a chief executive or a pardon board to discriminate wisely. Mistakes will be made at best, but on the whole I believe in the greatest possible discretion, and the free exercise thereof. I have returned several to the penitentiary because their early education was neglected. They had never been taught to work, and when released would not seek or accept employment. They

are now in the tool factory at Fort Madison acquiring what they should have been taught in youth.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The investigations made by the bureau of labor statistics during the last biennium are of great importance, and the report will be found interesting and valuable. More than 300 factories were inspected, and the facts ascertained and reported lead to the belief that it would be well to make all needed provision for the inspection of the nearly 15,000 other factories in the cities and towns of Iowa, employing 60,000 persons. The sanitary conditions of many of the factories examined is well nigh alarming; and, I think demand consideration by this general assembly. The department should be clothed with authority as ample as the mine inspectors, and it should be made incumbent upon the commissioner to protect employees from inadequate heat and dangerous machinery, and to enforce adequate fire-escapes and wholesome sanitary conditions.

The report shows that a large number of children, some as young as ten years of age, are being employed in the factories of Iowa, and the faces of many of them tell a sad story of overwork and over hours. The statutes of this state already prohibit the employment of children under a certain age in coal mines. Why not extend restrictions as to their employment in factories? Healthful employment for limited hours is beneficial, and I therefore do not object so much to the fact of child labor as to its character and duration. There should be at least, I think, some statutory limitation, and the bureau should be clothed with a wise oversight, ample discretion, and plenary powers.

LAKE-BEDS

Two years ago I called attention to the fact that the title to the beds of a large number of meandered lakes was in dispute. The state claims title to these lands. I think it would be wise to memorialize congress to protect the rights of the state by appropriate legislation. Certainly nothing ought to be done to interfere with what is now believed to be our vested right. I am still of the opinion it would be wise to grant these lands to some one or more of our educational institutions. They are supposed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars.

OIL INSPECTION

Experience has shown that the provision for the inspection of linseed oil is insufficient to protect the public. The most vile and worthless adulterations are readily sold as pure linseed oil. I am of the opinion that dealers in paint oils should be required to place a label upon the vessel containing each sale, and proper penalty should be provided for the sale of adulterations unless appropriately labeled.

STATE BOUNDARY

The act of congress which admitted the State of Iowa into the Union fixed the western boundary of this commonwealth as the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river. Since that time the channel of the river has changed, and there is considerable territory formerly in this state now on the western side of that river. This has given rise to much controversy, and to some litigation. At the last session of the legislature of Nebraska, a boundary commission was

authorized, the same to be appointed when the legislature of Iowa should make similar provision. The Nebraska law provides for three members to be appointed by the governor to receive $10 per diem for a period not to exceed thirty days, and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission. I recommend similar action in this state in the hope that a permanent boundary may be established and ratified by the states interested therein, and by the Congress of the United States.

IN MEMORIAM

During the last biennium the people of this state have been called to mourn the death of Hon. John H. Gear—legislator, speaker of the house, governor, representative in congress, and United States Senator—a most conspicuous character in Iowa history. Of no man has it ever been said, with greater verity, "He was the servant of the people." He never held a position that he did not fill, and never filled a position of which he was not worthy, or in which he failed signally to honor those who had honored him.

More recently our people were appalled at the violent death of the best beloved of rulers and the most honored of men, William McKinley, President of the United States. I shall not weary you, gentlemen, with an attempt to recount the virtues of that noble character. The immortal words used by Lincoln concerning Washington, and which have been repeatedly reiterated as applicable to the author, can now be said of McKinley: "To add brightness to the sun and glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

Such a trinity of names blesses not the annals of any country but ours, and no other people cherish such a priceless legacy of influence.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Gear, Honorable Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, of the city of Fort Dodge, was, on the twenty-second day of August, 1900, appointed a senator of the United States from the state of Iowa for the remainder of the term that expired on the third day of March last; and on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1901, Mr. Dolliver was appointed for the term beginning on the fourth day of March following, to hold until this general assembly shall elect a successor.

Thomas B. Hanley, of the city of Tipton, was, on the eleventh day of January, 1901, commissioned a member of the board of regents of the State University, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mortimer A. Higley, the commission taking effect January 8, 1901, and continuing until this meeting of the general assembly.

CONCLUSION

The state is in a flourishing condition. Her people are prosperous. If there be discontent anywhere or among any class, it is not manifest. While our population is increasing, the court records indicate that crime is decreasing. Fewer persons were sent to the penitentiary during the last year than in any other, save one, in the last quarter of a century. The relations between capital and labor have been exceptionally cordial, and deeds of violence have been

few. The fair record of the state has not been marred by an illegal execution in more than a decade. Justice according to law, the distinctive feature of Anglican liberty, is the recognized rule of our people. With no small degree of pride for the past history of my state, rejoicing in her present greatness, hopeful for her future, and in the full confidence that the conservative wisdom of your honorable body will preserve and strengthen all that is good and cure that which may need correction, I submit the foregoing.

LESLIE M. SHAW

VETO MESSAGES

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 30, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 525—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the House of Representatives

I herewith return H. F. 228[1] entitled, An Act to amend section 4045 of the Code in relation to the redemption by debtor, with the following objections.

The statute sought to be amended is as follows:

"The debtor may redeem real property at any time within one year from the day of sale, and will in the meantime be entitled to the possession thereof."

The bill proposes to add thereto "Any provision in any contract to the contrary notwithstanding."

Every safeguard should be thrown around the debtor to protect him from extortion or imposition and had the amendment sought to protect him against contracts entered into prior to the sheriff's sale or even prior to the rendition of the judgment under which the sale was made, it would have met my approval and promptly received my signature. If such was the purpose it is not made apparent from the language employed. Should a debtor after sheriff's sale desire to dispose of his equity of redemption and give imme-

[1] This reads "No. 226" in the *House Journal*, 1898, p. 1036.

diate possession, or should he desire to lease the premises during the year of redemption the language of the bill, if sustained by the courts, would render such sale or lease invalid.

Again, the debtor, fearing a deficiency judgment, might be able to make an advantageous arrangement with his creditor by which the premises shall be bid in for the full amount of the judgment and the creditor take immediate possession. This is prohibited in the bill.

I consider the act unconstitutional as being an abridgment of the right of contract. While protecting the unfortunate in all possible ways it is neither wise nor constitutional to prohibit the free disposition of property by the owner. I cannot consent that an unfortunate debtor shall be deprived by law of a possible opportunity to save at least a pittance out of the remnant of his property.

Very truly yours,

L. M. SHAW.

DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

MAY 5, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 100 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Senate File No. 69. An act to amend the laws of Iowa concerning insurance other than life, by repealing Section Seventeen Hundred and Forty-two (1742) and substituting therefor the following.

The accompanying bill, Senate File No. 69, An Act to

amend the laws concerning insurance, etc., and popularly known as the "valued policy bill" is hereby deposited with the Secretary of State without approval.

Bills passed prior to the last three days of the General Assembly become operative unless the Chief Executive within three days returns the same with his disapproval, while those passed during the last three days of the session must needs be approved and signed in order to be effective; but thirty days are allowed in which to consider the same. Evidently the framers of these provisions recognized that the pressure of business during the closing hours of a session of the legislature renders it impossible to give the same deliberate consideration to pending legislation as is obtainable earlier in the session. This bill was carefully and exhaustively considered by the Senate Committee on Insurance, to which it was submitted, with the result that eight out of the twelve members of said committee signed a report recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Without fault of the author of the bill this report was not made until very late in the session; and it was never considered in a committee of the House, nor was the measure discussed at any considerable length on either floor. It was passed in the hurried hours of the day preceding final adjournment.

Laws of this kind are not novel. They are found on the statute books of several states, and fortunately, therefore, we are not confined to theory, but the practical and actual effect of these laws is obtainable. I have availed myself of the statutory period allowed me to make such investigation. Representatives have been sent to several states where simi-

lar laws are in force, and a large amount of evidence has been gathered. I have in my possession the sworn record of over 800 policies, collected in the southern tier of counties of Iowa and the northern tier of Missouri, giving the company, the number of the policy, the amount and rate, and the name of the assured. These reports cover insurance written both prior and subsequent to the enactment of the valued policy law in Missouri, and in many instances the property is identical. It is impracticable to set out this evidence in detail, but I submit a synopsis of the same as an appendix hereto, and the affidavits will be subject to examination by any one desiring to investigate the question further. To my mind they are as conclusive as such evidence can be that the rate of insurance has been very materially increased by reason of the valued policy law—in many instances it has been doubled, and in some cases considerably more than doubled. For instance, I have the affidavit of eleven business men of Kahoka, stating under oath that farm rates in Clark county, Missouri, have been doubled since the passage of the valued policy law; and an equal number of business men in Lancaster swear to the same state of facts in Schuyler county of the same state. Similar results are shown to exist in each of the counties comprising the northern tier of the state. I am further credibly informed that there are whole counties, if not blocks of counties, in that state, where farmers are unable to obtain insurance at any rate or on any terms. The same effect, though not in so marked a degree, is shown by letters and correspondence in my possession, and personal interviews in such portions of Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin, as I have been able to investigate.

One other feature is worthy of consideration. When the law was first passed in Missouri it was general in its scope, and applied as does this bill, to all insurance companies and associations. Immediately a large number of companies withdrew from the state, and mutual associations sprang up in many counties. Though local in their nature, these associations found it impossible to operate in the face of this law, and united in securing an amendment expressly exempting that class of associations from the operation of the law.

The argument quite generally relied upon in support of the law is the proposition that when an insurance company charges and receives a premium for a given amount of insurance, it should in case of loss pay the full amount contracted for, and that there is no reason why an insurance company should not deliver all that it has received pay for that would not apply with equal force to any mercantile transaction. I think those who rely upon this proposition misunderstand the nature of insurance. Suppose the contract provided that the company should indemnify the insured against all loss or damage not to exceed a stated amount—the face of the policy. Would any one claim such a provision unjust? We already have a law which makes the amount of the insurance presumptive evidence of the value of the property, and the burden is placed upon the insurance company to prove affirmatively that the property is worth less than this amount; and in no instance, I think, has a jury ever failed to find adversely to the company on this proposition. I believe this provision goes to the limit of safety. There is no escaping the proposition that the insured must pay all losses, and any law that has the

effect to increase the hazard must necessarily increase the rate. In my judgment the state that secures the minimum rate will be that state that provides a uniform policy, to be used by all companies, and that limits the amount of recovery to three-fourths of the actual loss. True insurance is indemnity. Nothing in excess of actual loss should ever be collectible. In order to reduce the loss to a minimum, there must be some inducement for the owner of the property to throw water rather than oil on incipient fires. He should be made to realize that carelessness, defective flues, and piles of inflammable rubbish are not wholly at the risk of his underwriter.

I am aware that it is urged that insurance companies can protect themselves by refusing over insurance. This is more easily declared than demonstrated. If any one thinks otherwise let him appraise any score of buildings within his knowledge, and fix an amount equitable between insured and insurer. Or, if this prove too difficult, let him find an expert who can thus value property without first examining plans and making computations. In practice, farmers and especially those with poor buildings are made to suffer more from this class of legislation than those living in towns, where the property can be more readily examined, and where competent estimates are more readily obtainable.

Insurance companies even now dread over-insurance, and I think it safe to challenge the friends of this measure to produce an insurance agent who is not repeatedly cautioned and warned, and entreated to protect his company against excessive valuations. I am not so certain that agents always obey these instructions, for necessarily their compensation

must consist of commissions. Very few agents can make a living writing insurance for one company. They can only succeed by representing a number of companies, and representing all on commission.

It has also been urged in defense of this measure that it would do no harm to give it a trial and if it be found to work badly then repeal it. But the fact confronts us that in states where similar laws have been tried, however, obnoxious, in only one instance, so far as I can learn has a legislator been found willing to make a fight for its repeal and face the inevitable partisan accusation of working in the interest of corporations. The legislature of Missouri exempted local mutual associations from the effect of the law for the relief of the farmers of the several counties where such associations existed, but no one possessed the temerity to urge the exemption of insurance companies generally from its effect in behalf of the farmers in such counties as have no mutual associations, and are now, in many cases, unable to secure insurance at any price.

I would promptly sign the bill if I were not convinced of its evil effect, and if I were not quite sure if once placed upon our statute books it would remain forever. If rates were to gradually advance, as they surely would, popular opinion would charge the companies with having formed a combination. Few would be ready to admit the element of self defense. The bill is not rejected in behalf of insurance companies, but because such investigation as I have been able to make convinces me that it increases insurance rates far out of proportion to any possible advantage that may be gained thereby.

In 1893 Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, vetoed a similar bill, and in the course of a very able argument in support of his action, said: "Over insurance and over-valuation are conducive to fraud, perjury and arson; they breed crime—the most dangerous and demoralizing. Commonwealths, which, in obedience to a false public clamor, have ingrafted a contrary principle upon their insurance laws have reaped the whirlwind, and in the end honest insurers have to pay the penalty in increased rates. The experience of our sister and neighboring State of Ohio has been that under the valued policy law the amount of risks written increased rapidly, but the losses increased even more strikingly."

In the same year, Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, vetoed a similar act, and in the course of his discussion used this language: "Insurance is an indemnity, not a speculation. It is intended to protect a man against loss, not to give him something for nothing. Its object is to make a man whole so that he shall be no worse off after a fire than before. The principle involved in this bill would enable a man in many cases to be twice as well off after a fire as he was before. In all cases where a dishonest man could, by conniving with agents or in any other way secure insurance for more than the real value of his property, a fire would be a blessing. There would be a standing bribe, a perpetual inducement to allow his property to burn—I will not say to have it burn—and when it is remembered that a fire in one building always endangers and frequently destroys property near by, which often is not insured it would be a bad policy for the state to permit a condition of affairs to

exist, which, to say the least, tends to increase fires. * * * It is true that several of the states have adopted acts similar to this bill, except that they provide against fraud, which this bill does not" (neither does the bill under consideration, except in case of concurrent insurance), "but in these states experience has shown that the proportion of fires has greatly increased; consequently the insurance rates have been raised in all of these states, and the general public, which pays insurance, has in this way been taxed to an extent which it would otherwise not have been, and this largely for the benefit of the very few who were fortunate enough to have a fire which totally destroyed their property."

In 1899 Governor Thomas, of Colorado, vetoed such a bill, and in the course of his discussion of the question, used this language: "The experience of other states under legislation like this is most instructive. In every one of them the proportion of fires has greatly increased, and the ratio of that increase presupposes incendiarism. The natural and necessary result has been an increase in the rates of insurance, which means an additional tax upon the insuring public. The increased burden which these laws impose upon the insurer is shifted by him upon the mass of policy-holders, and the community is the ultimate sufferer. From every standpoint the measure is a vicious one. From none of them can its policy be defended. Protection against loss is the only possible basis of sound fire insurance, and any departure from it will pave the way for the perpetration of fraud and wrong."

In 1891, bills similar to this were introduced in the legislatures of fifteen different states, and were passed by none.

In 1892, similar bills were introduced in six states, and but one passed.

In 1893, similar bills were introduced in seventeen states, and passed in three; two of which were vetoed.

In 1894, similar bills were introduced in six states, and rejected by all.

In 1895, similar bills were introduced in eighteen states, and passed in but one.

In 1896, similar bills were introduced in seven states, and passed by two.

In 1897, similar bills were introduced in sixteen states, and passed in but three.

In 1898, similar bills were introduced in three states, and passed in none.

In 1899, similar bills were introduced in fifteen states, and passed in four, three of which were vetoed. Governor Thomas, of Colorado, Governor Wells, of Utah and Governor Sadler, of Nevada, promptly vetoed. Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, allowed the bill to become operative without his signature, but filed a memoranda of his objections to the bill, from which I quote a part as follows:

"It is against public policy."

"It cannot accomplish the object for which it was intended."

"It applies only to real estate, and not to personal property, and is therefore class legislation." (The Bill under consideration is also vulnerable to this objection).

"It requires the adjustment of a loss by an insurance company before any loss occurs, which is inconsistent, unreasonable and expensive, both to the insurance companies, and the insured."

"It will drive out of the state many solid and safe insurance companies, that are a public necessity."

"'Valued policy' laws of this character have not proven satisfactory in the states that have tried them, and it seems to me we ought to profit by the experience of older states."

"The demand for the passage of this law comes in the character of a public clamor, based upon a false idea, and it is never safe to yield to a clamor of any sort. Such measures always react with terrific force."

Similar bills have been introduced in the Iowa legislature at nearly every session for years, but a painstaking investigation of the subject has heretofore saved the people of this state from what I believe would prove a calamity, and I doubt not the same result would have followed the bill this year as heretofore had time permitted more deliberation.

Nor is this all. The insurance commissioners of every state, I think, where such laws exist, have repeatedly called attention to their unfortunate effects. The insurance commissioner of Ohio, in 1895, in his annual report, uses this language: "I fear that the heavy loss ratio in this state can be traced to some of the obnoxious legislation enacted with reference to insurance companies." In further explanation of his views, he copies into his report a letter which he wrote to an official of another state, making inquiry as to the effect of the valued policy law in Ohio. In the course of his letter, he says: "To say that fires have steadily increased since the enactment of this obnoxious law is to put it mildly. In my judgment, no man ought to receive from the insurance company a dollar more than his actual loss. * * *

The legislature of Ohio ought to have repealed the law years ago. * * * The rates have steadily increased since the enactment of this law, clearly showing that the honest people in the end are compelled to pay for the dishonest losses. The existence of this law in Ohio has, in my judgment, been the cause of the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to innocent persons."

The insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, criticising this law in his report of 1895, says: "The very foundation principles of fire insurance are opposed to such a law. Fire insurance is indemnity; it should never be gain; it is intended only to make good the actual loss sustained, and to make a company liable in case of total loss for the full face of the policy irrespective of the value of the property, has been the means of increasing the number of fires, and has compelled the payment of thousands of dollars, thus increasing the rates of the honest man."

In 1894, the superintendent of insurance in Missouri, after describing the law and its effect, says: "This is simply an incentive to perjury and arson. Neither the insurance company nor the insured should be permitted to enter into such contracts. * * * The law should require that every person should help to insure his own property."

The insurance commissioner of Michigan, in 1893, warning the legislature against unhealthy legislation, says: "Among the most obnoxious of these acts, on the statute books of some of the states, the one attempting to 'do up' the business, by what is known as the valued policy law, stands pre-eminent as an example of legislative folly. It should be in all cases, 'An act to encourage incendiarism

and facilitate the business of selling out to insurance companies at inflated prices.' "

Similar quotations might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Insurance commissioners are certainly well qualified to speak, and their utterances should be accepted as made in behalf of policy holders, rather than in the interest of policy writers.

The proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for biennial instead of annual elections, seems to be conceded on all hands certain of adoption. This will result in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly being composed of the same men who constituted the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and the present Chief Executive will be continued in office pending that session. If upon further investigation it shall be deemed wise to re-enact this bill, it will not be necessary to pass it over a veto, for it will be promptly signed. I simply avail myself of my prerogative, and re-submit the bill to the same men who originally passed it, that they, pending the delay, may make such individual investigation as may be deemed expedient, and thereafter take such action as shall seem to them wise, and for the best interest of the people of this commonwealth.

LESLIE M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

APPENDIX

Following I submit a synopsis of affidavits in my possession, and subject to examination at any time in my office:

Sworn statement of Charles Hiller, of Kahoka, Clark County, Missouri, giving a list of eleven insurance policies written by the

Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., with number of policy, date, rate and amount, in the year '87 and '88, which shows the rate at that time to be 1½ per cent for 5 years; 1 per cent for 3 years.

Two policies written in 1900, rate 2 per cent for 3 years; 1 per cent for one year. Showing an increase in rates, as far as this Company is concerned, of 100 per cent.

Also list of six policies written by the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, from November 3d, 1899, to March 28th, 1900, showing the rate to be 2 and 2½ per cent for three years.

Also sworn statement by Mr. Hiller that since the passage of the valued policy law in 1889, rates on farm property have increased in his county from 100 to 175 per cent.

Mr. Hiller is Vice-President of the Exchange Bank, Kahoka, and a prominent farmer, stock grower, and business man.

Affidavit of J. B. Van Pappelendam of Keokuk, Iowa, with a list of fourteen policies issued on farm property in Lee County, Iowa, by the Continental Insurance Company, from March 31st, 1898, to March 10th, 1900, at the rate of 2 per cent for 5 years.

Upon comparison it will be seen that the Continental Insurance Company writes insurance in Lee County, Iowa, at the rate of 40 cents per annum on farm property, while in Missouri, with only the Des Moines river dividing the two counties, they get 66⅔ cents per annum where property is occupied by owner, and 83⅓ cents per annum where property is occupied by tenant; showing that the Missouri rate is from 66⅔ to 108⅓ per cent higher than the same company is willing to write on the same class of risks in Iowa.

Sworn statement of E. R. Bartlett, of Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, giving a list of twenty-nine policies, number, date, amount and rate, with address of insured, issued by the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York, on farm property in Scotland County, Missouri, prior to the passage of the valued policy law, showing the rate to be 1½ per cent for 5 years, 1 per cent for 3 years, ½ per cent for one year.

Also a list of nineteen policies, with number, date, rate and amount, with address of insured, issued by same company in 1895, '96, '97, '98, '99 and 1900, or since the passage of the valued policy law, showing rate paid to be 3 per cent for 5 years, 2 per cent for 3 years, 1 per cent for one year. Or an advance in rates of 100 per cent.

Mr. Bartlett also states, in his affidavit, that since the passage of the law in Missouri farm rates have increased 100 per cent.

Affidavit of H. D'B. Cutler, of Glenwood, Schuyler County, Missouri, with list of thirteen policies issued prior to 1889, by the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company to the parties named, in Schuyler County, Missouri, on farm property, at the rate of 1½ per cent for 5 years, 1 per cent for 3 years. Mr. Cutler states in his affidavit that for some years rates have been advanced 100 per cent, but that all his companies refuse to write farm business at any rate.

Affidavit of James M. Gray, of Glenwood, Schuyler County, Missouri, giving list of twenty policies issued prior to 1889, by the Springfield (Mass.) Insurance Company, during the years '84 to '88 inclusive, at 1½ per cent for 5 years, 1 per cent for 3 years, ½ per cent for one year. With a list of three policies issued by the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, on farm property in that county, at 3 per cent for 5 years. Or an increase of 100 per cent.

Mr. Gray also states that two of the three policies were canceled by the company on account of the property being occupied by tenants and that it is almost impossible to get insurance written on property so occupied, and that rates on farm property when occupied by owner, are fully 100 per cent higher than they were previous to the passage of the valued policy law.

Sworn statement of Joseph Higbee, of Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa, giving a list of thirty four policies issued by the Continental Insurance Company on farm property in Davis County, Iowa, with number, amount and names of parties insured, at the rate of 2 per

cent for 5 years. Davis County, Iowa, and Schuyler County, Missouri, are contiguous. Affidavits of Gray and Cutler show the Missouri rates have been advanced since the passage of the valued policy law, on farm property, 100 per cent, and are now 50 per cent higher than the rates on the same class of property across the state line in Iowa, as shown by the affidavit of Joseph Higbee.

Sworn statement of Lorenzo Jones, of Unionville, Putnam County, Missouri, giving list of nine policies, issued by the Continental Insurance Company on farm property in Putnam County, Missouri, with rate, amount and number of policy, and address of insured, showing an advance in rates of 120 per cent.

Affidavit of W. G. Clark, of Centerville, Iowa, giving list of fourteen policies written by the Home Insurance Company, of New York, and the Fidelity Insurance Company, of Des Moines, on farm property situated in Appanoose County, Iowa, (adjoining Putnam County, Missouri), showing that the rate for five years is 1¼ per cent to 2 per cent.

Sworn statement of Beverly H. Bonfoy, of Unionville, Putnam County, Missouri, that the rates on farm property in that county for ten years prior to the passage of the valued policy law were 50c for one year on each $100; $1.40 for 5 years on each $100. And that since the passage of the law the loss ratio has greatly increased so that to-day it is a difficult matter to get any of the standard companies to write farm insurance in that state, although the rate has increased from $1.50 on each $100, in '89, to $3 on each $100, at the present time.

Sworn statement of Henry Toel, of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, giving list of fifteen policies issued by the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York, on farm property situated in Nodaway County, Missouri, written during the years '85 to '88, at the rate of 1.20 per cent to 1.50 per cent for 5 years, 1 per cent for 3 years.

Also description of twenty-nine policies issued by the same company, from May 5, '92, to April 17, 1900, showing a gradual increase

of rate to '95, and from that time on a fixed rate of 2 per cent and 2½ per cent for 3 years; 1 per cent for 1 year. Being an increase of over 100 per cent.

Also a list of five policies issued by the Hartford Insurance Company at the rate of ½ per cent for 1 year, 1 per cent for three years, 1½ per cent for 5 years. Prior to '89, with a list of twelve policies issued by same company from October, '92, to April 7th, 1900, showing an increase of rate to 2.40 per cent for 3 years.

Mr. Toel says that the rate after the passage of the valued policy law was not increased in his community because the law was passed, but because the loss ratio was so greatly increased in consequence of the law, and that it took some time to develop that fact.

Affidavit of eleven prominent business men and bankers of Kahoka, Mo., who, under oath, say that rates for farm insurance in Clark County, Missouri are 100 per cent higher than they were prior to the passage of the valued policy law.

Sworn statement of eleven business men and bankers and county officials, of Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, who, upon their oaths, say that the law has increased the rate on farm property in their county 100 per cent.

Affidavit of J. D. Skidmore, of Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, showing that the rate on business property has been advanced from 3¼ per cent to 5 per cent.

Affidavit of J. E. Parrish, President of the Citizens Bank, of Memphis, Mo., that the rate on his building has been advanced from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent.

Affidavit of Milo Cowen, Assistant Cashier, that the rate on the Citizens Bank Building, of Memphis, Mo., was advanced from 1¼ per cent to 2.60 per cent and then reduced to 1.45 per cent after water works were established.

Affidavit of J. C. Leach that the rate on his business building has been advanced from 1¼ per cent to 2.10 per cent.

Affidavit of David Secord, of Memphis, Missouri, that the rate on

his business building was advanced from 1 per cent to 1.60 per cent since the passage of the valued policy law.

Affidavit of C. E. Saunders, Secretary of Masonic Lodge of Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, that the rate on their building has been advanced from 1.20 to 2 per cent. since the valued policy law went into effect.

Memphis, Missouri, built a good system of water works about four years ago. This should have materially reduced the rates on property in that city.

Sworn statement of Samuel E. Carey, President, and Howard Tucker, Secretary of the Iowa State Insurance Company, giving a list of 205 policy holders, the number of their policies, their names and post office addresses, and amounts of their policies, written on farm property in the northern tier of counties in Missouri at 4½ per cent for combined insurance for the term of six years.

List of 168 policies, with numbers, address of insured and amount of insurance, in the southern tier of counties in the state of Iowa, at 3 per cent. for the term of six years for combined insurance.

List of 24 policies on commercial risks, detached frames and stocks in small towns or in the country, with names and addresses of policy holders, situated in the northern tier of counties in Missouri, at the rate of 2½ to 3 per cent. for one year.

List of 35 policies, with number of policy and address of insured, issued on property in the northern tier of counties in Missouri, at the rate of 3½ per cent for six years for fire insurance alone, on farm property.

List of 79 policies, with number and address of insured, issued on property in the southern tier of counties in Iowa at the rate of 2 to 2½ per cent. for the term of six years for fire insurance alone on farm property.

It should be borne in mind that the Iowa State Insurance Company is purely mutual, the officers receive only salaries. The company refunds to the insured any surplus charges in excess of losses incurred.

Sworn statement of George J. Stevenson, Tarkio, Atchison County, Missouri, with list of 11 policies, showing increase in rate from November 9th, 1892, to March 23rd, 1900, from $1.80 to 2 per cent. for five years to 2 per cent and 2.20 per cent for three years, on farm property in that county.

Sworn statement of John A. Gerlash, of Tarkio, Atchison County, with list of seven policies issued by the Home Insurance Company of New York, on farm property in Atchison County, Missouri, showing increase in rate from $1.50 for five years to $2.00 for three years, or an increase of over 120 per cent.

Sworn statement of seven prominent citizens of Tarkio, Atchison County, Missouri, that the rate on farm property in that county is 100 per cent higher than it was prior to the enactment of the valued policy law in 1889.

Sworn statement of Jesse F. Robertson, Burlington Junction, Nodaway County, Missouri, giving a list of 13 policies issued by German American Insurance Company of New York from 1886 to 1889, showing the rates on farm property at that time to be 1½ per cent. for five years.

Also a list of seven policies issued by the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., on farm property in Nodaway County, from April, 1893, to March, 1900, showing an increase of rate of 66⅔ per cent.

Sworn statement of Charles W. Crossan, of Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, showing rates on farm property in that county prior to the passage of the valued policy law to have been 50 cents for one year, $1.00 for three years, $1.50 for five years on each $100, prior to 1889, and that since that time rates have been advanced to double what they were prior to the passage of the law; this in face of the fact that the class of insured property had been greatly improved in that county.

Also giving particulars of mercantile insurance, showing that rates had been very materially advanced on that class of property, although

during this time the city had erected a first class system of water works, which should have reduced their rates at least 20 per cent.

Mr. Crossan also states that prior to 1889 there existed a close compact to govern rates, and that now nothing of the kind is in existence.

Sworn statement of A. P. Kelso, Grant City, Worth County, Missouri, with list of five policies issued by the Home Insurance Company prior to 1889 at the rate of 1½ per cent for five years on farm property in Harrison County, with list of two policies issued by same Company in 1898 and 1899 at the rate of 3 per cent for five years, showing an increase in rate of 100 per cent.

Sworn statement of Ezra H. Frisby, of Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, showing an increase in rates on farm property in that county of 100 per cent since 1889.

Sworn statement of B. P. Sigler, of Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, with list of policies issued by the Aetna Insurance Company, showing an increase in rate of 100 per cent. since 1889.

Affidavit of P. B. Lyons, of Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, showing the difference in rates on mercantile property in the city of Albany, with full description of risks and exposures and that the rates have been increased more than 60 per cent. since 1889.

Statement of Ed. S. Gibbany, J. W. Perry, M. G. Ratcliffe, and F. M. Humphrey, of Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, that the rates on farm insurance in that county have increased, since the passage of the valued policy law, 100 per cent, and that they believe that this increase of rates has been induced, in a great measure, by the pernicious influence of the valued policy law in Missouri, which law, in their judgment, instead of being a protection to the assured, sets a high premium on dishonesty, increases the loss ratio, and consequently the rates of insurance.

Sworn statement of Frank Hooker, Cashier of the First National Bank of Blanchard, Page county, Iowa, who states that the town of Blanchard is divided by the line between the states of Iowa and Missouri; that the rates of insurance on the Iowa side of the street are

40 cents for one year, 80 cents for three years, $1.20 for five years. That on the Missouri side the rates are $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years; $3 for five years, on each $100, showing the rates in Missouri on the south side of the street 2½ times as much as they are on the north side of the street in Iowa.

Also a statement that farm rates in Missouri of all reliable companies, for fire and lightning, are at the present time 50 per cent higher than they are in the State of Iowa.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 19, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 501 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that I have received the resignation of Frank W. Mahin, as regent of the State University, the same taking effect on the 15th day of January, instant.

My predecessor caused notice to be published as required by Section 5626 of the Code, of the intention of sundry persons, or their friends for them, to apply to the General Assembly for their release from the penitentiaries of the state, in one or other of which they are now confined for the term of their natural lives. The proof of such publication not having been completed before his retirement from office, notice thereof was not communicated to the General Assembly by him. Such proof now being complete, I take occasion to inform the General Assembly that the papers in the cases of Theodore Bushick, John W. Elkins, James Johnson, Thomas Kelly, Jasper Mason, Otto Otten, George Stanley and Thomas Watson are now ready for delivery to such officer or committee of the General Assembly, or either house thereof as may be authorized to receive them.

The papers in the case of Bernard Kennedy are withheld for delivery at a later date, request having been made for an opportunity to make a further showing in his behalf.

Section 120 of the Code of 1873, as amended by the Acts of 1876 and 1880, authorized the Executive Council to audit and allow all bills for expenditures the incurring of which was authorized by law, and for meeting which expenses no other provision was made.

The bills for publishing the notices in these pardon cases are claims of this character, and I ask that provision be made for paying the same.

While upon this subject permit me to urge early action upon the recommendation of my predecessor, regarding an appropriation for meeting the expenses incurred under authority given by Chapter 7, of Title II of the Code. This is especially advisable because of the fact that bills for several thousand dollars worth of supplies purchased by the state last fall remain unpaid, although at the time of their purchase it was expected and intended that they should be paid at once. This, as you have been advised, was not done because of the taking effect of the new code, which repealed the former laws providing for the payment of such bills, while no action was taken by the General Assembly towards supplying the place for the time being of the disappearing provisions.

[L. M. Shaw.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 512—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the Senate:

I hereby nominate Joseph D. McGarraugh to be custodian of Public Buildings and Property to succeed Geo. Metsger, when the term of the latter shall have expired.

[L. M. SHAW.]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 22, 1898

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 712

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that the following bills, originating in your honorable body, have been approved, signed and filed in the office of the secretary of state.

No. 52, an act to amend title ten (10), of chapter five (5), of the code, in respect to the regulation of automatic couplers required to be used by railways in this state.

No. 5, an act to amend section 3943 of the code, relating to garnishments.

No. 11, an act to amend section 511 of the code, relating to the compensation of sheriffs.

No. 73, an act to make appropriations for the payment of supplies contracted for by the executive council and for supplies and other expenses.

No. 127, an act to appropriate the sum of $3,500 or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the extra employes of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

No. 44, an act to amend sections 850 and 859 of the code relating to election of park commissioners in certain cities.

No. 47, an act to amend section 298, chapter 8, of the code, relating to the clerk of the district court, and fixing the maximum amount to be allowed by the board of supervisors to deputies and clerks in counties having a population exceeding forty thousand.

No. 38, an act to amend section 891 and section 892, chapter 11, title 5, of the code, pertaining to labor on highways.

No. 1, an act to amend section 2551 of the code, relating to the protection of game.

No. 86, an act to assign rooms numbers eleven and twelve to the state agricultural society.

No. 78, an act to legalize the levy and collection of a school house tax and to authorize the school board of the school district of Scott township, Floyd county, to transfer certain money illegally voted, levied and raised for the purpose of building a schoolhouse, to the teachers' fund of said school district.

No. 172, an act to amend sections 2744, and 2754 of the code, relating to the names of school corporations and the election of directors thereof.

No. 57, an act to amend section 1371 of the code, relating to the duty of township, city and town assessors.

No. 64, an act to legalize a conveyance by the independent school district of Ottumwa to John F. Rugg.

No. 23, an act to amend section 2942 of chapter 6 of the code, relating to the conveyance of real estate and providing for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in writing.

No. 15, an act to furnish relief to county and district agricultural societies.

No. 68, an act to amend section 859, title 5, chapter 9, of the code, relating to park commissioners and boards of public works, and the terms of park commissioners, and providing for the extension of the terms of such commissioners as expire in a year in which there is no biennial election.

No. 10, an act to amend section 1457 of the code, relating to the security of the revenue and to permit counties to receive interest on moneys deposited in banks.

No. 53, an act to amend section 2071, chapter 5, title 10, of the code, relating to injuries to employes.

No. 56, an act to amend section 1898 of the code, relating to building and loan associations.

No. 99, an act to amend section 654 of the code, relating to the organization and officers of cities and towns and to the appointment of police matrons.

No. 21, an act prohibiting members of boards of supervisors and township trustees from making contracts with their respective townships or counties.

No. 13, an act relating to the use of the notes of shorthand reporters as evidence.

No. 87, an act to amend section 4538, chapter 1, title 22, of the code, relating to the filing of transcripts.

No. 109, an act to repeal section 3912 of the code and to enact a substitute therefor, relating to the sale of perishable property when seized under a writ of attachment.

No. 219, an act to appropriate money to defray the expense of the inauguration ceremonies.

No. 32, an act to amend section 1562 of the code, relating to the destruction of thistles.

No. 49, an act to authorize the levy of taxes for fire purposes in cities of the second class.

No. 60, an act to amend section 2979 of the code, relating to homesteads.

No. 186, an act to empower boards of directors of school corporations to change boundary lines between such corporations in certain cases.

L. M. Shaw.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 22, 1898

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 843

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that the following bills, originating in your honorable body, have been by me approved and signed and filed in the office of the secretary of state:

House file No. 128, an act granting extension of certificates of authority issued by the auditor of state to insurance companies and their agents under provisions of chapter 4, title 9 of the code of 1873.

House file No. 1, an act to amend section 2808 of the code and to provide for the manner of distributing funds in the hands of the county treasurer belonging in common to all the schools in the county.

House file No. 44, an act to repeal section 144 of the code.

House file No. 121, an act to amend section 490, subdivision 5, title 4, chapter 4 of the code, relating to the compensation of county treasurers.

House file No. 101, an act to amend section 2754 of the code, relating to the term of office of school treasurers in districts composed in whole or in part of cities or incorporated towns.

House file No. 114, an act to amend subdivision 12, section 1005 of the code in relation to cities under special charters levying a special bridge tax.

House file No. 35, an act to legalize the acts of the board of directors of the independent school district of Stuart in the levying of taxes for school purposes.

House file No. 102, an act to legalize the ordinances passed by the incorporated town of Arion, Crawford county.

House file No. 133, an act to legalize the act of the board of supervisors of Appanoose county in authorizing the transfer of money from the swamp land fund to the general county fund and the act of the treasurer in making such transfer.

House file No. 132, an act to amend section 2392 of the code, relating to the change of place of conducting pharmacy.

House file No. 77, an act authorizing the board of trustees of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts to purchase land for the purpose of agricultural experimentation.

House file No. 162, an act relating to certain fines and

penalties provided for by section 2083 of the Code, pertaining to automatic couplers.

House file No. 159, an act to legalize the election of town officers in the town of Matlock.

House file No. 81, an act to prevent the adulteration of, and deception in the sale, of linseed or flaxseed oil, and to regulate the sale thereof.

House file No. 66, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Havelock, Pocahontas county, the election of its officers, etc.

House file No. 126, an act to legalize and make valid ordinances and resolutions passed and adopted by the city council of Cedar Rapids and which have not been signed by the mayor or clerk of said city, as required by law, and to make valid all proceedings had and rights accrued thereunder.

House file No. 219, an act to amend section 3947 of the code.

House file No. 227, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Dumont, Butler county, the election of its officers and all acts done and ordinances passed by the council of said town from March 27, 1896, to January 1, 1898.

House file No. 145, an act to legalize a resolution of the city council of the city of Des Moines, passed August, 1897, approving a contract with the McCaskey & Holcomb company for the construction, operation and maintenance of an electric lighting plant for said city.

L. M. Shaw.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 22, 1898

From the Journal of the House, p. 842

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the statutory requirement I hereby communicate to the general assembly the fact that upon the 21st day of March, instant, J. E. Wickham, one of the trustees of the institution for the feeble-minded children, filed with me his resignation of that office.

L. M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 28, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 525—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the Senate:

I nominate for members of the "Board of Control of State Institutions" the following named electors:

William Larrabee of the County of Fayette for the term of two years.

Lavega G. Kinne of the County of Polk for the term of four years.

John Cownie, of the County of Iowa, for the term of six years.

[L. M. SHAW.]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1898

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 999

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that the following bills, originating in your honorable body, have been by me approved, signed and filed in the office of the secretary of state since my last communication of March 22:

Senate file No. 192, an act to amend sections 742, 744 and 747, chapter 5, title 5 of the code, relating to the purchase and construction of waterworks.

Senate file No. 16, an act to repeal section 1661, chapter 3 of the code, relating to agricultural and horticultural societies, etc., and enacting a substitute therefor.

Senate file No. 30, an act to compensate A. T. Birchard as acting commandant of the Iowa soldiers' home.

Senate file No. 100, an act to amend chapter 9, title 12 of the code, in relation to the use of oil in coal mines.

Senate file No. 102, an act to legalize conveyances of real property by executors or trustees under foreign wills.

Senate file No. 120, an act to require boards of school directors to fence schoolhouse sites.

Senate file No. 189, an act to legalize the election and the proceedings of the town council of the town of Patterson, Madison county, Iowa.

Senate file No. 205, an act to amend section 2503 of the code, relating to the inspection of petroleum products.

Senate file No. 207, an act to legalize the levy and collection of a tax for schoolhouse fund, in the year 1896, in

the independent school district of Lincoln Center, No. 5, Pottawattamie county, and the division and use of such tax to the teachers' and contingent fund of said independent school district.

Senate file No. 209, an act to legalize the organization of the Grundy county agricultural society, of Grundy county, Iowa.

Senate file No.——, an act to legalize the acts, proceedings and ordinances of the incorporated town of Lenox.

Senate file No. 201, an act to create a state board of control and to provide for the management and control of the soldiers' home, the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state, and to provide for supervisory powers over the state educational institutions, and to make an appropriation therefor, and for the defining of certain offenses and providing penalties therefor.

Senate file No. 202, an act making an appropriation for the purchase of fifteen thousand railroad commissioners' official maps, to be distributed by the members of the general assembly, and also railroad commissioners.

Senate file No. 249, an act to legalize the acts of the board of directors of the independent school district of Elma.

Senate file No. 116, an act amending sections 2539, 2540 and 2559 of the code, relating to fish and game.

Senate file No. 80, an act to amend section 407 of the code, relating to the redemption of county bonds.

Senate file No. 4, an act to amend section 104 of the code, relating to interest on state warrants.

Senate file No. 6, an act to amend the title of chapter 6,

title 13 of the code, and to amend sections 2683, 2685, and 2692 of said chapter, in relation to the orphans' home and home for destitute children, at Davenport.

Senate file No. 19, an act to define the jurisdiction of courts in counties bordering on the Missouri river.

L. M. Shaw.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 31, 1898

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1087

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to announce that the following bills, originating in the House of Representatives, having been signed, have been duly filed in the office of the secretary of state:

House file No. 45, an act to amend section 2583 of the code in relation to the practice of medicine. Approved March 22.

House file No. 64, an act to legalize acknowledgments of deeds and conveyances of lands. March 22.

House file No. 160, an act to legalize the ordinances and acts of the city of Lehigh. March 22.

House file No. 211, to legalize the incorporation of the town of Bondurant, the election of the officers, and all the official acts done and ordinances passed by the council of said town not in contravention with the laws of the state. March 22.

House file No. 237, an act to legalize the organization of

the independent district of Eureka, Woodbury county. March 22.

House file No. 300, to legalize certain acts of the school board of the independent district of Deep River, in ordering the transfer of certain funds from the contingent fund to the schoolhouse fund, and the acts of the treasurer of the district in making said transfer. March 22.

House file No. 92, an act to amend section 1610 of the code and to encourage the production of sugar from beets grown in the state. March 22.

House file Nos. 75 and 76, acts to amend sections 2646 and 2650 of the code, enlarging the board of trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and providing for the time of meeting of said board, and making the fiscal year of the college agree with the fiscal year of the state. March 28.

House file No. 16, an act to amend section 2488 of the code, relating to the ventilation of mines. March 28.

House file No. 312, an act to amend section 814 of the code, relating to street improvements. March 28.

House file No. 147, an act prohibiting the adulteration of candy and prescribing penalties, etc. March 28.

House file No. 285, an act to increase the number of district judges in the Eighteenth judicial district. March 28.

House file No. 267, an act for the relief of William M. Desmond. March 28.

House file No. 224, an act to amend section 227 of the code, and to provide an additional judge for the Twelfth judicial district. March 28.

House file No. 269, an act to amend section 4142 of the

code, relative to costs of translating shorthand notes in appeals to the supreme court.

House file No. 12, an act to amend section 2943 of the code, relating to the taking and certifying of acknowledgments by notaries public.

House file No. 19, an act to amend section 126 of the code, relating to public printing and binding and distribution of documents. March 28.

House file No. 178, an act to amend section 700 of the code, relating to the powers of cities to regulate, license and tax certain kinds of business. March 28.

House file No. 200, an act to provide for publishing the road laws in pamphlet form. March 28.

House file No. 93, an act to amend sections 2708, 2709 and 2711 of the code, in relation to discharge of boys and girls from industrial schools. March 30.

Substitute for House files Nos. 98 and 136, an act to amend section 1752 of the code, relative to insurance other than life. March 30.

House file No. 103, an act making an appropriation for the relief of James Dally, of Company "F," fourth regiment, Iowa national guard, who was injured while in the discharge of his duty. March 30.

House file No. 164, an act for the protection of deer, elk and goats, and to provide punishment for the violation thereof. March 30.

House file No. 177, an act to amend section 2400 of the code, relating to the revocation of pharmacists' permits. March 30.

House file No. 203, an act to amend sections 696, 700,

737, chapter 4, title 5, of the code, in relation to the general powers of cities and towns. March 30.

House file No. 208, an act to further provide for the erection of a historical, memorial and art building. March 30.

House file No. 250, an act making appropriation to provide a special teacher for Linnie Haguewood. March 30.

House file No. 279, an act to legalize the election and boundaries of the independent school district of Akron and the boundaries of the independent school district of Portland township, and the division of the independent school district of Portland township, Plymouth county, and the acts of the board relative thereto. March 30.

House file No. 289, an act to legalize the official acts of L. B. Dunton, a notary public of Mitchell county. March 30.

House file No. 298, an act to amend sections 952, 953, 958, 971, 979, 1028 of the code, in relation to cities under special charters. March 30.

House file No. 308, an act to legalize the ordinances passed by the incorporated town of Danbury, Woodbury county. March 30.

House file No. 244, an act to regulate the practice of osteopathy. March 31.

L. M. Shaw.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 1, 1898

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1022

To the Senate:

I have the honor to announce the following bills, originating in the Senate, have been by me this day approved, signed and duly filed in the office of the secretary of state:

Senate file No. 263, an act to legalize the acts of the mayor and city council of the city of Waterloo in making a certain contract with one J. B. McGorrisk for paving certain streets in said city.

Senate file No. 185, an act to amend section 1744 of the code, relating to proofs of loss under contracts of insurance.

Senate file No. 181, an act to amend sections 2736 and 2737, chapter 13 of title 13, of the code, relating to county superintendents.

Senate file No. 148, an act to repeal section 41 of the code and to enact a substitute therefor.

Senate file No. 122, an act to amend section 3494 of chapter 4 of the code.

Senate file No. 111, an act relating to the indictment and punishment of persons who have been convicted three or more times and making certain evidence competent proof upon the trial thereof.

Senate file No. 26, an act to amend section 2564, chapter 16, title 12, of the code, in relation to the state board of health.

Senate file No. 232, an act to provide for the payment of the claims of Appanoose county against the state of Iowa

for expenses incurred in the care, restraint and transportation of insane persons not having a known residence in Iowa.

L. M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 22, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 133

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the following bills originating in the Senate were on the 19th inst. approved by me and duly deposited with the secretary of state:

Senate file No. 1, an act to surrender jurisdiction over grounds to be acquired by the United States in the cities of Clinton, Creston and Oskaloosa, in the state of Iowa, for the erection of public buildings thereon.

Senate file No. 12, an act to appropriate thirty-five hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the additional employes of the general assembly.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 25, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 151

To the General Assembly:

It is incumbent on me to inform the General Assembly that subsequently to the adjournment of the Twenty-sev-

enth General Assembly, J. Wesley Garner resigned the office of regent of the State university. On the 9th day of June, 1898, I commissioned Washington I. Babb, of the county of Henry, to succeed Mr. Garner, to hold office until the election of his successor by the General Assembly.

It is, however, my painful duty to advise the General Assembly of the death of Edward Townsend, one of the trustees of the State Normal school, which event occurred on the nineteenth day of January instant.

LESLIE M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 30, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 176

To the Senate:

I respectfully inform the honorable Senate that upon the 24th day of January instant, I approved and signed the following bills, and caused them to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state:

Senate file No. 6, an act to amend section 2667 of the code, relating to the rate of interest to be charged in loaning the endowment fund of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Senate file No. 16, an act appropriating the sum of one thousand, four hundred and forty dollars ($1,440) to the supreme court contingent fund.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 422

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that I have approved, signed and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state the following bills originating in your honorable body:

February 14th, House file No. 6, an act to amend sections eight hundred and fifty-one (851) and eight hundred and fifty-two (852) of the code; also, sections eight hundred and fifty (850) and eight hundred and fifty-nine (859) of the code, as amended by chapter twenty-five (25) of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly relating to park commissioners.

Also, February 17th, House file No. 52, an act to amend section five thousand, three hundred and seventy-three (5373) of the code, relative to the offering of evidence on the part of the state, in the trial of criminal causes.

Also, February 17th, House file No. 1, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Pilot Mound, Boone county, the election of its officers, and all acts done and ordinances passed by the council of said town.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 20, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 387

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have approved, signed and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state the following bills originating in your honorable body:

February 9th, Senate file No. 109, an act to amend section two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five (2755) of the code, relating to the number of election precincts into which school corporations of more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may be divided.

February 9th, Senate file No. 14, an act to amend section four thousand, six hundred and eight (4608) of the code, relating to communications in professional confidence.

February 10th, substitute for Senate file No. 4, an act making notarial seals of nonresident notaries public *prima facie* evidence that the words thereon engraved conform to the requirements of the law of the place where the certificate purports to have been made.

February 10th, Senate file No. 15, an act to amend section four thousand and twenty-seven (4027) of the code, relating to notice of execution sale.

February 10th, Senate file No. 20, an act to legalize a tax vote, by the electors of the independent school district of Fayette, Iowa, and all warrants issued or hereafter issued by virtue of such election.

February 10th, substitute for Senate file No. 38, an act to

define the place of bringing actions against any corporation, company or person owning, leasing, operating or maintaining a coal mine.

February 10th, substitute for Senate file No. 53, an act to legalize the official acts of Isaac Mathews, C. H. Foster, W. D. Butler and J. H. Scrogum, as justices of the peace in and for Mendon township, Clayton county, Iowa, from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1899.

February 10, Senate file No. 112, an act to amend chapter one (1) of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Iowa, relating to the publication of the laws of the state.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 410

To the Senate:

I herewith submit to your honorable body the nomination of Gifford S. Robinson of Woodbury county, for member of the board of control of state institutions, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of William Larrabee.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 410

To the Senate:

I herewith submit to your honorable body the nomination of Gifford S. Robinson, of the county of Woodbury, for member of the board of control of state institutions, for the term beginning April 6, 1900.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 26, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 452

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have approved the following bills originating in your honorable body, signed them, and caused the same to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state:

February 21st. Substitute for Senate file No. 40, an act to amend section seven hundred twenty (720), and section seven hundred twenty-five (725) of the code, relating to powers of cities and towns.

February 24th. Substitute for Senate file No. 11, an act to amend chapter sixty-one (61) of the private, local and temporary acts of the Fifteenth General Assembly, confirming in the State university of Iowa, the title to certain town lots and streets.

February 24th. Substitute for Senate file No. 43, and the first substitute therefor, an act to amend section twenty-five hundred seventy-six (2576) and section twenty-five hundred eighty-two (2582) of the code, relating to the examination of persons beginning the practice of medicine.

February 24th. Substitute for Senate file No. 73, an act to amend section three hundred seventy-one (371) of the code, relating to the duties and liabilities of the clerk of the district court.

February 24th. Senate file No. 88, an act to amend section forty-eight hundred seven (4807) of the code, relating to malicious mischief and trespass.

February 24th. Senate file No. 128, an act to amend section twelve hundred twenty-two (1222) of the code, relating to appeals in certain cases.

February 24th. Senate file No. 163, an act appropriating money to defray the expenses of the inauguration ceremonies.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 473

To the Senate:

I have the honor to nominate Joseph D. McGarraugh, of the county of Polk, for custodian of public buildings and property, to succeed himself.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 618

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that I have approved, signed and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state, the following bills originating in your honorable body:

February 27th, House file No. 101, an act to authorize the auditor of state to issue a warrant for two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275) to Mrs. Mary E. McCully, widow of Hon. H. M. McCully, deceased, representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for the balance due him as member thereof.

Also, February 27th, House file No. 3, an act to amend section seven hundred and forty (740) of the code, enabling school corporations to accept gifts and bequests.

Also February 28th, House file No. 42, an act to levy a tax to provide for the erection, improvement and equipment of necessary buildings for the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Also, February 28th, House file No. 48, an act to amend section two thousand, four hundred and one (2401) of the code, relative to conducting business under permits.

Also, March 3d, House file No. 39, an act to amend sections seven hundred and forty-seven (747) and seven hundred and forty-eight (748) of the code, as amended by chapter twenty-three (23) of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, relating to waterworks.

Also, March 3d, House file No. 60, an act to amend section eight hundred and fifty-two (852) of the code, and authorizing an increase of the tax levy for park purposes.

Also, March 3d, House file No. 134, an act to relinquish to Axel B. Erickson the undivided one-third part of lot numbered eighteen (18) in block numbered three (3), in Aiken's first addition to the City of Clinton, Clinton county, Iowa.

Also, March 3d, House file No. 142, an act to legalize the resolutions and proceedings of the council and the mayor of the incorporated town of Milford, Dickinson county, Iowa.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 13, 1900

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1900, Vol. III

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4 of the constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of pardon, reprieve, commutation and suspension granted, and the reasons therefor, and also all persons in whose favor remissions of fines and forfeitures have been made during my official term, ending January 10, 1900.[1]

LESLIE M. SHAW.

[1] For full list of pardons, etc., see *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1900, Vol. III.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 14, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 646

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that I, on the 12th inst., approved, signed, and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state, Senate file No. 218, an act for the consolidation of the miscellaneous portion of the state library with the historical department, and defining the duties and fixing the salaries of the librarian, assistant, and the curator, and making an appropriation for the support of the state library.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 798

To the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I have but very recently received the resolution passed by your honorable body on February 28th, in which attention is called to a report current in various portions of the state that the governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state hold important offices in building and loan associations and insurance companies doing business in the state of Iowa, which the attorney-general is alleged to have declared "oppressive upon persons whose only crime is their inability to pay;" and wherein the governor, secretary of state, auditor

of state, and treasurer of state are requested to report to the House of Representatives, as soon as possible, in what building and loan associations and insurance companies they hold official positions, if any, the name of the company or association, together with the salary they receive; and wherein the committee on Compensation of Public Officers is directed to report a bill prohibiting members of the executive council from holding any official position in any building and loan association or insurance company doing business in the state of Iowa during their term of office or within one year after their term of office shall have expired.

In response to the foregoing I have the honor to report that I hold no official position in any building and loan, or savings and loan association, nor am I a stockholder in any such organization, nor have I any connection with or interest in any institution over which the governor of the state of Iowa, or the executive council, has any oversight or supervision whatsoever.

Conceding to the general assembly the right to inquire into the private business affairs of such persons as may have been elected to the several offices of this state even in matters over which such officers have no supervision or jurisdiction, and having no objection to such inquiry, I have the honor to state that I am a stockholder and director in the National Life and Trust company, a legal reserve insurance company doing business in the state of Iowa, which stock I purchased at par, and paid therefor exactly as reported in the articles of incorporation long since made public. I have received, since the organization of said company, $35 for services rendered as such director and as a member of

the committee on loans. It is unnecessary to call the attention of this honorable body to the fact that neither the governor nor the executive council has any supervision whatsoever of insurance companies; and the criticism that such institutions "are oppressive upon persons whose only crime is their inability to pay" might be predicated with equal force against banks, landlords, lawyers and persons engaged in many other branches of legitimate business.

The state of Iowa enjoys a most enviable reputation throughout the nation; her financial institutions have the confidence of the people at home and have heretofore stood well abroad. No legal reserve company organized within this state, so far as I am able to learn, has ever failed, or violated its contracts or insurance. The Iowa companies now have in force over $200,000,000 insurance, about two-thirds of which has been written outside of this commonwealth. They have thus demonstrated their ability to sustain themselves in the home field against all comers, and to make quite a respectable showing on their merits in other states. I do not understand that anyone has presumed to criticise any Iowa insurance company from a legal standpoint, and the wholesale semi-official criticism, from a personal point of view, ought not so much as raise a presumption that they are pursuing methods which are impracticable, reckless or unsound, or that the insurance written by these home institutions is essentially different from policies sold by older eastern companies which are permitted to do business within this state. Persons can doubtless be found who are willing to animadvert upon the banks of Iowa and the banking laws of this state; but such criticisms generally

rest upon personal grounds or are caused by a lack of experience in the actual operations of such institutions. The proceeds of life insurance, as well as all forms of endowment and investment policies, are in this state exempt from execution, and from the payment of claims against the estates of deceased, and it has never heretofore been considered a breach of official ethics to be associated with financial institutions wherein the people of this state have thus been encouraged to invest their savings.

For many years it has been quite generally claimed at home, and conceded abroad, that the insurance laws of Iowa are among the best and most conservative of any in the United States, and yet I voice the sentiment of all good people when I express the hope that if they are found defective in any essential feature, you will promptly correct and strengthen the same. I have no word to say in behalf of the newer companies. It is relatively immaterial what becomes of them, but the older Iowa companies that have struggled for so many years, and with such honor to themselves and to the state, ought not to be expelled either by indefinite criticisms, or by hasty adverse legislation incited thereby. It is easier to tear down than to build up. It is easier to drive out than to invite back. Therefore, if your honorable body shall deem it wise to amend this branch of our laws, I respectfully recommend that you consult disinterested experts, for insurance, like banking, and many other lines of business, is sufficiently complicated to render it somewhat doubtful whether inexperienced persons, whatever their professional training or good intentions, are competent to give opinions of any considerable value as actuaries.

Personally, I have no objection to the proposed legislation prohibiting state officers from being identified with insurance companies or building and loan associations within one year from the expiration of their term of office; but I see no reason for such restriction that does not apply with equal force to all persons holding official positions in the state, and likewise prohibiting the embarkation in banking, renting land, practicing law or medicine, or any other business or profession which, under certain circumstances, may become "oppressive upon persons whose only crime is their inability to pay."

Very respectfully submitted,

LESLIE M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 17, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 837

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that I have approved, signed and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state, the following bills originating in the House of Representatives:

March 14th. House file No. 8, an act to amend section ten hundred and ninety-six (1096) of the code, in relation to time of closing polls at election.

House file No. 33, an act to legalize the resolutions and proceedings of the council and mayor of the incorporated town of St. Anthony, Marshall county, Iowa.

House file No. 113, an act to amend section twenty-eight hundred and thirty-two (2832) of the code, in relation to the distribution of text-books in counties adopting a uniform series.

House file No. 157, an act granting the right to corporations organized under the laws of a foreign country, and corporations organized under the laws of this country, one-half the stock which is owned by nonresident aliens, to hold and dispose of real property, and to legalize certain contracts and conveyances of such corporations.

House file No. 181, an act to legalize the resolutions, ordinances and proceedings of the council of the incorporated town of Primghar, O'Brien county, Iowa.

House file No. 188, an act to repeal section seventeen hundred and twenty (1720) of the code, relating to the auditor's insurance report, and to enact a substitute therefor.

House file No. 310, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Bussey, Marion county, Iowa, and the acts of the city council thereof.

March 15th. Substitute for House file No. 89, an act to amend section sixteen hundred and eighteen (1618) of the code, relating to the manner of renewals of corporations, and to provide for the fees to be paid upon renewal of corporations for pecuniary profit.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 938

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that I have approved, signed and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state the following bill, originating in your honorable body:

March 21. House file No. 56, an act to authorize the improvement and regulate the use of the Des Moines river and its bed and banks within the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1900

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1119

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that I have approved, signed, and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state the following bills originating in your honorable body:

March 23. House file No. 22, an act to amend section 2490 of the code, relating to mines and mining.

House file No. 66, an act providing for the payment by the state of costs and fees incurred in prosecutions for escaping from the penitentiary.

House file No. 94, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Athelston, Taylor county, Iowa; the election of

its officers, and all acts done and ordinances passed by the council of said town.

House file No. 124, an act requiring mine foremen, pit bosses and hoisting engineers to submit to examination, and to hold certificates of competency, and providing for the punishment of persons violating the provisions of this act.

House file No. 187, an act to amend section fifteen hundred and sixty (1560) of the code, relating to the service of notice to remove obstructions on public highways.

March 29. House file No. 375, an act to legalize and validate certain county elections on the question of erecting a courthouse, borrowing money and issuing bonds therefor, and levying taxes to pay said bonds, and authorizing counties to issue bonds voted for at such elections and to levy sufficient taxes to pay the same.

House file No. 252, an act to define the powers of the board of control in relation to the pension money of members of the Iowa Soldiers' home.

April 2. House file No. 175, an act to amend section 1709 of the code, relating to insurance.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 2, 1900

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 907

To the Senate:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have approved, signed and caused to be deposited with the secretary of state the following bills originating in your body:

March 29. Senate file No. 345, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Brush Creek, Fayette county, Iowa; the change of the name of said town to Arlington; the election of its officers, and official acts done and ordinances passed by the council of said town not in contravention with the laws of Iowa.

Senate file No. 340, an act granting jurisdiction to the United States over one acre of ground, including the grave of Sergeant Charles Floyd, in Woodbury county, Iowa.

Senate file No. 269, an act to legalize the ordinances passed by the incorporated town of West Mitchell, Mitchell county.

Senate file No. 240, an act to establish libraries for the use of teachers, pupils and other residents in all school districts.

Senate file No. 224, an act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Ocheyedan, Osceola county, and all acts done and ordinances passed by the council of said town.

Senate file No. 102, an act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and exactly determine the positions of Iowa troops in the siege of Vicksburg, and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members of the commission.

Substitute for Senate file No. 90, an act to punish railway train robbers.

Substitute for Senate file No. 52, an act to amend section fifteen hundred and seventy (1570) of the code, relating to the trimming of hedges.

Substitute for Senate file No. 21, an act to amend section two thousand four hundred and ninety (2490) of the code, relative to the payment of coal miners.

Senate file No. 276, an act to amend section thirty-nine hundred and fifty-eight (3958) of the code, relating to return of executions.

Senate file No. 116, an act to amend section twenty-eight hundred and thirty-one (2831) of the code, relating to county uniformity of text books.

Senate file No. 194, an act to amend sections two thousand, five hundred and twelve (2512), two thousand, five hundred and thirteen (2513) and two thousand, five hundred and fourteen (2514) of the code, in relation to the inspection of passenger boats.

Senate file No. 92, an act to legalize a special election held in the county of Polk, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1899, and the proposition submitted at said election, for the purpose of authorizing the board of supervisors of said county to purchase real property at a cost not to exceed one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars, upon which to build a courthouse; to legalize the authority of the board of supervisors of said county to purchase real property for said purpose at a cost not to exceed one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars, and to levy a tax of one-quarter of one mill on the assessed valuation of the taxable property of Polk county, for a period not exceeding twenty (20) years, beginning with the year 1900, to pay the indebtedness created by said purchase, if an indebtedness shall be created thereby.

Senate file No. 60, an act amending section five hundred and seventy-six (576) of the code, relative to the duties of township clerk.

March 30. Senate file No. 352, an act to amend section

thirteen hundred and thirty-three (1333) of the code, and enacting certain provisions relative to the taxing of insurance corporations.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 14, 1902

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1902, Vol. I

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4, of the constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of pardon, reprieve, commutation, and suspension granted, and the reasons therefor, and also all persons in whose favor remissions of fines and forfeitures have been made during my official term, ending January 16, 1902.[1]

LESLIE M. SHAW.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 15, 1902

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 45

To the General Assembly:

As stated in my message to the General Assembly, I am in receipt of the report of the commission to locate the Iowa troops in the siege of Vicksburg. The statute having made no provision for printing the report, it is herewith submitted to the General Assembly. There being only one copy of the document, the same is delivered to the House of Representatives.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

[1] For full list of pardons, etc., see *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1902, Vol. 1.

PROCLAMATIONS

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

FEBRUARY 15, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 507—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The Code of 1897 makes the birthday of George Washington a public holiday. The approaching anniversary of that event being the first of its statutory observance in the State of Iowa, I deem it proper formally to direct attention thereto.

Now therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, hereby invite the people of the State of Iowa, to observe in a suitable manner, Tuesday, the Twenty-second Day of February, instant. As the occasion is appropriate for patriotic ceremonies, I suggest the fitness of addresses, lectures, and platform meetings devoted to non-partisan questions of civil government; I recommend that there be, thereon, a general display of the national colors, and especially that the flag be hoisted on all public buildings.

And I further direct that all public offices of the state be closed on the day named.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and the Seal of the State of Iowa this Fifteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one (SEAL) thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; and of the independence of the United States the One hundred and twenty-second; and of the State of Iowa the fifty-second.

[LESLIE M. SHAW.]

ON SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 517—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, A vacancy has occurred in the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the County of Marion, being the Twenty-sixth representative district, by reason of the death of the incumbent Henry M. McCully.

And, whereas, the General Assembly is now in session:

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby order and direct that a special election be held in said county of Marion on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March instant, for the choice of a representative in the General Assembly, to succeed Henry M. McCully.

Whereof, the electors of said County of Marion will take due notice, and the sheriff will take official notice, and be governed accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state this eleventh day of March, A. D. 1898.

L. M. SHAW.

By the Governor

GEO. L. DOBSON

Secretary of State.

ON THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

APRIL 26, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 559—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, the President of the United States has issued a call for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers for a term of two years, and has made requisition upon this State for three regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery; and

Whereas, this apportionment exceeds the number of enlisted and drilled members of the Iowa National Guard,

Now, Therefore, enlistments to complete Iowa's quota will be accepted regardless of location. Any person of suitable age, height, weight, and supposed fitness, and who has been drilled in the National Guard or in any cadet or military organization, and who desires to enlist, will apply at once to the Sheriff of his county. Each Sheriff is requested to report by wire as early as Thursday noon, April 28, 1898, the number of available men thus making application. No undrilled men should apply. Transportation will be forwarded as required.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

(SEAL)

Done at Des Moines, this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D., 1898.

L. M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

ON THE DEATH OF CYRUS CLAY CARPENTER

MAY 31, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 559—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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It is my painful duty to make formal announcement to the people of the State of Iowa of the death of Cyrus Clay Carpenter, eighth Governor of the commonwealth. Thus has passed from us one of the best and truest men that have adorned the annals of Iowa. Coming to Iowa in early manhood he lived here for more than two score years, and in it all he has been an honored and honoring citizen, a true builder of the commonwealth.

Twice he was a representative in the general assembly. He also nobly bore his part in the days of the nation's trial. After satisfactory service in a minor state office, he was called to the chief magistracy of the state, in the discharge of the duties of which conscientious and strict fidelity to duty were prominent features. The masterly ability of his state papers and his public utterances, moreover mark him as a deep and progressive thinker. After retiring from the Governorship he rendered acceptable service to both state and nation. He has now closed a highly honorable career in which he ever demonstrated the truth of a closing utterance of his retiring message when he said of the state of his adoption "In her every rill and river and grove and prairie, and all the people within her borders, my interest can only cease when I sleep in her soil."

In respect to the memory of the distinguished departed let the national colors in all public buildings be displayed

at half mast, and let the executive offices of the state be closed on Wednesday, June 1, the day of the funeral.

Appropriate military honors will be rendered the deceased, as a former commander-in-chief at Camp McKinley, by the firing of the customary number of guns.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal (SEAL) of the state of Iowa, this thirty-first day of May, A. D., 1898.

L. M. SHAW.

By the Governor

G. L. DOBSON

Secretary of State.

CALLING FOR THE ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS

JUNE 2, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 561—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas the President of the United States has made requisition upon the executive of the State of Iowa for a sufficient number of men to recruit each of the company organizations of the four regiments recently organized to the maximum of One Hundred and Six enlisted men to the company, and

Whereas it has been considered a privilege to furnish troops for service under the flag of the United States, which privilege ought to be enjoyed by each county in proportion to its military strength;

Now Therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby call upon such citizens of the state as are subject to military duty, to enlist under the call heretofore referred to, an opportunity for which will be afforded in pursuance of plans soon to be received from Washington, the details of which will then be made public. The Secretary of War has indicated that recruiting parties will be detailed from the several regiments already in the service, consisting of one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and one or more privates, to recruit from the locality where such regiments were raised, under orders and instructions from the War Department.

I shall recommend that so far as possible those enlisting from each county be mustered into the same company to be designated before enlistment, and that so far as practicable each county be awarded its equitable proportion of men, estimated upon its military strength as returned by the assessors of the several counties.

I annex hereto a schedule of the number of men already mustered from each county, and the additional number which it will be entitled to furnish. It will not be practicable, however, to keep the rolls open indefinitely to secure such equality between the counties, as it is highly important that the demands of the national government be promptly met.

The men composing the organizations already furnished are as patriotic, loyal, honorable and worthy as the state affords. Skeleton regiments of volunteers, however, cannot be expected to compete in effectiveness with similar organizations of the regular army, recruited to the maximum.

Let Iowa promptly reinforce her regiments and she will never have occasion to blush or apologize for results.

It is also due the brave men who have already enlisted that the state they honor by their sacrifice show its appreciation by promptly recruiting the ranks of each company to the maximum.

I also suggest that those who may contemplate applying for permission to organize companies to meet future calls, together with all other patriotic citizens, and especially the old soldiers, heartily co-operate with those designated as recruiting officers, and by promptly securing the necessary enlistments from their counties, demonstrate their fitness for future recognition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, (SEAL) this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, of the independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-second and of this state the fifty-second.

L. M. SHAW.

By the Governor

G. L. DOBSON

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

AUGUST 1, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 590—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am in possession of information that satisfies me that the crime of murder has been committed in this state; to-wit on the night of the twenty-sixth day of July ultimo, at or near the town of De Witt in the County of Clinton, at which time and place one Frank M. Beard was feloniously killed by two persons to the authorities unknown.

And, Whereas, the persons so committing such crime have escaped arrest:

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the arrest of each of said persons (if not already under arrest) and his delivery to the authorities of said county of Clinton; the same to be paid upon conviction of the party so apprehended.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the Seal of the State, this first day of August A. D. 1898.

L. M. SHAW
Governor of Iowa

By the Governor
G. L. DOBSON
Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 27, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 595—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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The statutes of Iowa designate one day in the year to be devoted to observances in honor of Labor. In conformity with such enactment, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that on the first Monday in September, the day so designated, being the fifth day of September, 1898, employers and employed, with others, unite in such observances as may be appropriate to the occasion and thereby endeavor in all possible ways to improve and make more harmonious the economic relations of society, in which improvement all are interested. That the observance may be the more general I recommend that, upon the day named, factories, shops, stores and other places where labor is employed be closed as far as may be practicable.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great Seal of the State of Iowa on this twenty-seventh day of (SEAL) August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third; and of the State of Iowa the fifty-second.

L. M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 5, 1898

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. IX, p. 602—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Pursuant to law, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim and make known that at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next, to-wit: Tuesday, November 8, A. D., 1898,

By vote of all the electors of the state: The following offices are to be filled:

The office of Secretary of State;

The office of Auditor of State;

The office of Treasurer of State;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Horace E. Deemer;

The office of Attorney-General;

The office of Clerk of the Supreme Court;

The office of Reporter of the Supreme Court;

The office of Railroad Commissioner, in the place of George W. Perkins.

By vote of the electors in the several Congressional Districts, the office of Representative in Congress from each of said districts.

By vote of the electors of the following Judicial Districts, the office of Judge of the District Court, as follows:

The First Judicial District, one Judge;

The Second Judicial District, four Judges;

The Third Judicial District, two Judges;

The Fourth Judicial District, four Judges;

The Fifth Judicial District, three Judges;

The Sixth Judicial District, three Judges;

The Seventh Judicial District, four Judges;

The Eighth Judicial District, one Judge;

The Ninth Judicial District, four Judges;

The Tenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Eleventh Judicial District, three Judges;

The Twelfth Judicial District, two Judges in the place of John C. Sherwin and Chas. H. Kelley;

The Thirteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Fourteenth Judicial District, one Judge, in the place of William B. Quarton;

The Fifteenth Judicial District, three Judges, in the place of A. B. Thornell, Walter I. Smith, and W. R. Green.

The Sixteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Seventeenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Eighteenth Judicial District, three Judges;

The Eighteenth Judicial District, one Judge, for term expiring the 31st day of December, 1898;

The Nineteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Twentieth Judicial District, one Judge, in the place of James D. Smyth.

And I do further proclaim and give notice that at said general election, the following offices having become vacant are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the state, the office of Railroad Commissioner, in the place of Charles L. Davidson, deceased, said office being now filled under executive appointment by David J. Palmer.

By vote of the electors of the following Judicial Districts, to-wit:

The Seventh Judicial District, a Judge in the place of Charles M. Waterman, resigned, said office being now filled under executive appointment by James M. Bollinger;

The Ninth Judicial District, a Judge in the place of William A. Spurrier, resigned, said office being now filled by Charles A. Bishop;

The Tenth Judicial District, a Judge in the place of John J. Tolerton, resigned, said office being now filled under executive appointment by Franklin W. Platt;

The Fourteenth Judicial District, a Judge in the place of Lot Thomas, resigned, said office being now filled under executive appointment by Frank H. Helsell.

By vote of the electors of the following Senatorial Districts:

The Third Senatorial District, the office of Senator in the General Assembly, in the place of Benjamin F. Carroll, resigned;

The Tenth Senatorial District, the office of Senator in the General Assembly, in the place of David J. Palmer, resigned.

By vote of the electors of the following Counties and Representative Districts:

The County of Marion being the Twenty-sixth Representative District, the office of Representative in the General Assembly, in the place of H. M. McCully, deceased;

The County of Johnson, being the forty-first Representative District, the office of Representative in the General Assembly in the place of Joe A. Edwards, deceased;

The County of Delaware, being the Sixty-eighth Repre-

sentative District, the office of Representative in the General Assembly, in the place of Frank F. Merriam, resigned;

The Eighty-first Representative District, composed of the Counties of Dickinson, Emmet, and Osceola, the office of Representative in the General Assembly, in the place of M. K. Whelan, resigned.

And I do further proclaim and give notice that at said general election the following amendment, proposed by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and agreed to by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in the manner required by the Constitution, will be submitted to a vote of the electors throughout the state, to-wit:

"That sections 34, 35, and 36 of article three (3) of the constitution of the state of Iowa be repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

" 'Number of Senators. Section 34. The senate shall consist of fifty (50) members, to be elected from the several senatorial districts established by law, and at the next session of the general assembly following the taking of each state and national census they shall be apportioned among the several counties of the state, according to population as shown by the last preceding census.

" 'Number of Representatives—Districts. Section 35. The house of Representatives shall consist of not more than one hundred and fifteen members. The ratio of representation shall be determined by dividing the whole number of the population of the state, as shown by the last preceding state or national census, by the whole number of counties then existing or organized, and each county shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, but each county having a population in excess of the ratio number, found as herein prescribed, of three-fifths or more of such ratio number shall be entitled to one additional representative.

" 'Ratio and apportionment. Section 36. The general assembly

shall, at the first regular session following the adoption of this amendment, and at each succeeding session following the taking of such census, fix the ratio of representation, and apportion the additional representatives as hereinbefore required.'"

Of all of which the electors throughout the state will take due notice, and the sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice, and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third, and of the State of Iowa the fifty-second.

(SEAL)

L. M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 10, 1898

From Copy Deposited with Secretary of State—in the Office of the Secretary of State, Des Moines

A much favored land has again been signally favored of the Lord: The year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight has brought to the people of Iowa, as well as to all our beloved republic, much in every way of good. We have enjoyed a

wealth of opportunity seldom equaled and never excelled. In whatsoever field of usefulness or achievement men have expended time or energy, results have fully justified the outlay. The laborer has been able to comfortably clothe and abundantly feed his family; the husbandman has gathered in excess of his need; the teacher of secular knowledge and the instructor in divine truth have witnessed cheering results; the servant of state, in both civil and military capacity, has achieved honor and renown for his country, and much merited personal recognition, and at the same time has been, under Providence, the harbinger of liberty to much people; so that all who may be gratefully inclined will be able to recount before the Lord many blessings to himself, his family, his state, and his country.

The President of the United States having called upon a grateful people to respond in thankfulness to the Giver of all good, the Dispenser of all bounties and having set apart therefor a day of national thanksgiving;

Now therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, in humble acknowledgment of Him whose loving-kindness has been thus signalized, do hereby invite the commonwealth to observe, in a manner becoming a people whose God is the Lord, Thursday, November 24, A. D. 1898, the day so designated. And I recommend that services appropriate to the occasion be held on that day in convenient places of worship, and that thanksgiving and praise ascend from all lips to Him who has verily crowned the year with His goodness. And, while mindful of personal benefits let us not forget to evidence our gratitude by liberal contributions in aid of the poor.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third, and of the State of Iowa the fifty-second.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

ON THE RELIEF OF PORTO RICO

AUGUST 17, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 17 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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I am this day in receipt of a communication from the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of War, inclosing dispatches received from the Governor-General of Porto Rico, setting forth the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island, and from which I quote as follows: "The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your state

to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Porto Rico."

This is the first official communication on the subject received by me, and I hasten to respond. I cannot better describe the destitution and suffering of the people of Porto Rico than to quote from the cablegrams to the War Department by Governor-General Davis:

"Not more than one-fourth of the towns yet heard from, but enough is known to warrant the statement that one-fifth of the dwellings on the island are totally destroyed, and their owners are without any shelter whatever or any food beyond what has been saved from the debris. * * * The coffee crop and most of the trees are ruined, and thus reliance for support is gone. Fully one-third of the people subsist entirely on fruits, and to a small degree on tubers. All the former are destroyed, and much of the latter are rotting in the ground. * * * Deaths from falling walls and drowning will number more than a thousand and may be several times that number. The state of distress is very great, and when green fruits saved from the debris are consumed the suffering will be intense."

Certainly never before have there been so many of the people of the United States in need, or any portion of the people of the United States in so great need, as now. Iowa is blessed with abundant harvests, and no state is better prepared to contribute in proportion to its population; and, as in the past, no people will prove more willing.

I do, therefore, most heartily recommend that all of the people of the State of Iowa contribute for the relief of the people of Porto Rico, and that all sums of money be for-

warded to Hon. John Herriott, Treasurer of State, who will promptly transmit the same in accordance with the direction of the War Department. To facilitate the collection of funds, I hereby appoint the honorable mayor of each city and town of the State of Iowa and the county auditor of each county, and recommend that they appoint such sub-committees as may be necessary to make diligent canvass both for money and for supplies. Contributions other than money can be held until further arrangements are made.

Done at Des Moines, this 17th day of August, (SEAL) 1899.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

GEORGE L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 28, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 19—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The First Monday of September of each year has been, by the statute of this state, designated as a public holiday, devoted to observances in honor of Labor. The public importance of the occasion justifies official emphasis and a proclamation especially calling attention thereto.

Therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that the day above designated, being the fourth day of September, A. D., 1899, be set

apart and observed in such ways and in such manner as may be appropriate to the occasion, to the end that the economic conditions of our country may continually improve, and that the harmonious relations of the people of the state may be fortified.

That the day may be more generally observed, I recommend that factories, stores, and other places operated by employed labor be closed so far as practicable.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa on this Twenty-eighth (SEAL) day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine; of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth; and of the State of Iowa, the fifty-third.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

GEO. L. DOBSON
Secretary of State.

ON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL MERRILL

SEPTEMBER 1, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 20—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

An occasion of public sorrow comes to the people of Iowa in the intelligence of the death of Samuel Merrill, seventh Governor of the commonwealth, which sad event occurred in the city of Los Angeles, in the State of Cali-

fornia on the evening of Thursday, August 31, 1899. The deceased was born in the State of Maine on the 7th day of August, 1822, and was consequently 77 years and 24 days old at the time of his departure. He came to this state in the year 1856, in the time of a great migration to Iowa, which brought to it much of the best of the manhood that has helped build the commonwealth; and with such he may well be classed whom we now mourn. A member of the war legislature of Iowa, he was an earnest supporter of the measures necessary for putting the state on a proper war footing for the support of the imperiled union. He was, moreover, of important assistance to the statesman then at the head of the government in Iowa in procuring the needed clothing for the earlier regiments that went to the front in that struggle, his own personal credit being advanced for the furtherance of the desired object. Called, himself, at a later date to enter the union army, he rendered here valuable service, going through the Vicksburg campaign, until a wound which nearly cost him his life disabled him for further active service. A few years later the people called him to the governorship of the state, a selection the wisdom of which the history of the state has amply vindicated. The business habits which had made him successful in private life he brought to the discharge of the new duties devolving upon him. Much of the enduring legislation of the state dates back to his administration, not a little of it suggested and urged on the legislative body by the governor. The state institutions felt the impress of his influence, and he labored for their improvement; and some of them were begun during the time he was governor. For

the stately edifice which is now the state house he held the plow which broke the ground, and he also laid its corner-stone.

Retiring from the governorship more than a quarter of a century ago, after two terms of most acceptable service, he devoted himself to private business, not omitting to embark in schemes for internal improvement, which have been of enduring benefit to the localities affected, and thus to the state at large.

For the last few years Governor Merrill has been residing in California, but in his last utterance, which has been made public, he claimed Iowa as his real home, and he frequently expressed the hope that he would again be among the people he had served so well.

A good man has gone; one who in his day did well the work his hands found to do; and while we mourn his departure we may rejoice that the state of Iowa has the good fortune to number him among her most honored sons.

As a mark of respect to the deceased, I direct that the flags on all state buildings be displayed at half mast until after the funeral, that the executive department be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the military of the state render the customary honors to its former commander-in-chief.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and the seal of the state this 1st day of September, A. D. 1899.

(SEAL)

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 8, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 22—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am in receipt of information which satisfies me that the crime of murder was committed on the 21st day of August, 1899, in the County of Marshall, on the persons of Claude Matthews and James E. Wilson; that three persons are suspected of having committed such crime, and that they have not been arrested and are now in hiding:

Now, Therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred (200) dollars for the arrest, and delivery to the proper authorities of the persons so suspected, or either of them, to be paid upon conviction.

A partial description of the murderers follows: One is described as a large man, six feet in height, weighing about 180 to 190 pounds, and about thirty years of age, had about a two weeks' growth of beard on the night of the murder. Black hair and dark complexion. Wore dark clothes and slouched hat. Had the appearance of a desperate man. The other two are from twenty to twenty-five years of age, weigh 140 to 160 pounds. They wore dark clothes and both had black slouched hats on. Both had smooth faces, round and full.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal

(SEAL) of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 8th day of September, 1899.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 2, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 23—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to Law, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim and make known that at the general election to be held upon the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November proximo, the same being the Seventh Day of November, A. D., 1899, the following offices are to be filled by the vote of the electors, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State of Iowa;

The office of Lieutenant-Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Gifford S. Robinson;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner, in the place of Edward A. Dawson.

By vote of the electors of the several legislative districts named hereafter;

The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of the twenty-nine senatorial districts, as follows:

Second District, which the counties of Van Buren and Jefferson constitute;

Third District, which the counties of Appanoose and Davis constitute;

Fourth District, which the counties of Wayne and Lucas constitute;

Fifth District, which the counties of Union, Decatur and Ringgold constitute;

Sixth District, which the counties of Taylor and Adams constitute;

Eighth District, which the counties of Montgomery and Mills constitute;

Eleventh District, which the counties of Warren and Clarke constitute;

Fourteenth District, which the county of Mahaska constitutes;

Fifteenth District, which the counties of Marion and Monroe constitute;

Sixteenth District, which the counties of Madison and Adair constitute;

Seventeenth District, which the counties of Dallas, Guthrie, and Audubon constitute;

Nineteenth District, which the county of Pottawattamie constitutes;

Twenty-third district, which the county of Jackson constitutes;

Twenty-fourth District, which the counties of Jones and Cedar constitute;

Twenty-fifth District, which the counties of Johnson and Iowa constitute;

Twenty-sixth District, which the county of Linn constitutes;

Twenty-seventh District, which the counties of Webster and Calhoun constitute;

Twenty-eighth District, which the county of Marshall constitutes;

Thirty-first District, which the counties of Story and Boone constitute;

Thirty-second District, which the county of Woodbury constitutes;

Thirty-third District, which the counties of Buchanan and Delaware constitute;

Thirty-sixth District, which the county of Clayton constitutes;

Thirty-ninth District, which the counties of Butler and Bremer constitute;

Fortieth District, which the counties of Allamakee and Fayette constitute;

Forty-first District, which the counties of Mitchell, Winnebago, and Worth constitute;

Forty-third District, which the counties of Cerro Gordo, Franklin, and Hancock constitute;

Forty-sixth District, which the counties of Plymouth, Cherokee, and Ida constitute;

Forty-seventh District, which the counties of Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, Emmet, and Dickinson constitute;

Forty-ninth District, which the counties of Sioux, O'Brien, Lyon, and Osceola constitute.

The office of Representative in the General Assembly from the several counties and representative districts, as follows:

In each of the districts composed respectively of the counties of Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Lee, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury, two Representatives;

In each of the districts composed respectively of the counties of Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clayton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Louisa, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Plymouth, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Winneshiek, one Representative.

In each of the following districts one Representative.

Fifty-seventh District, being the counties of Monona and Ida;

Seventy-fifth District, being the counties of Wright and Hancock;

Seventy-sixth District, being the counties of Pocahontas and Humboldt;

Eightieth District, being the counties of O'Brien and Lyon;

Eighty-first District, being the counties of Emmet, Osceola, and Dickinson;

Eighty-second District, being the counties of Palo Alto and Clay;

Ninety-first District, being the counties of Winnebago and Worth.

And I do further proclaim and give notice that at said general election the office of Senator in the General Assembly from the Thirty-fifth District, constituted of the county of Dubuque, is to be filled by vote of the electors of that county, to succeed Francis E. Malloy, deceased.

Whereof, All electors will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
(SEAL) eight hundred and ninety-nine, of that of National Independence the one hundred and twenty-fourth, and of that of the State of Iowa the fifty-third. LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THE DEATH OF JAMES HARLAN

OCTOBER 6, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 26—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

It is painfully incumbent on the Governor of the state to make formal announcement of the death of the Honorable James Harlan, at his home in the city of Mount Pleas-

ant, which event occurred at nine o'clock and thirty-five minutes on the morning of Thursday, October 5, A. D. 1899. Thus has passed from earth one of the really great men of the nation. Born on the 26th day of August, 1820, he had completed nearly fourscore years—years of usefulness, in which he had done the nation high service and reflected luster on the state of his adoption. He represented Iowa in the senate of the United States during the most critical period in the history of the republic, when great armies were striving to subvert it, and when not only valor and efficiency in the field, but the highest character of statesmanship in council, was needed. It was here that the greatness of the man was made apparent, and where he rendered service of momentous value to the nation.

Mr. Harlan was a resident of Iowa during all the years of her statehood, having come to the territory just before the admission into the union. In the year 1847, he was chosen by the people of the infant state her first superintendent of public instruction, and, although it was subsequently judicially determined that the election was premature, yet he discharged the duties of the office for several months, long enough to impart tone and vigor to the embryo school system of Iowa. Retiring from that office, he continued to be engaged in educational work, being at one time at the head of a college at Iowa City, which was the predecessor of the State University; and he was subsequently connected with the Iowa Wesleyan University, of which institution he also became president.

In 1855 he was elected to the senate of the United States. Entering that body in December of that year, he became

associated with many of the leading men of the country of the period immediately preceding the civil war. It was his fortune to survive every other person who was a member of the senate when he entered it. He was twice re-elected to that body. He was, moreover, the last person selected by President Lincoln for a seat in his cabinet, which, however, he did not enter until after the death of the President.

Leaving the senate in 1873, Mr. Harlan has since then, with the exception of a few years' service on an important Government commission, lived in dignified retirement at the city which has been his home for nearly fifty years. Yet he was ever in the hearts of the people, and the memory of his worth and usefulness will be perpetuated in the state which he so much honored.

A good man has gone; one who worthily served God and his fellow-men; one who was a pillar in the church as well as in the state.

In reverent regard for the memory of this departed statesman I direct that flags on all public buildings be placed at half-mast until after the funeral; and would suggest that the school-houses throughout the state display a similar token of mourning in honor of the first official head of the educational forces of Iowa.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set
(SEAL) my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state, this sixth day of October, A. D. 1899. LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 11, 1899

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 29—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Another year of bountiful harvests, of glowing prosperity, of multiplied evidences of progress and human advancement in state and nation draws to its close. A grateful people can never be unmindful of the Infinite source of these and all other blessings. I therefore recommend that, on the day set apart therefor by the President of the United States,

Thursday, the Thirtieth Day of November Instant, the good people of the commonwealth assemble in their accustomed places of worship, and with devout spirit and grateful hearts, both there and in their homes, render praise to Him who gives not only the special benefits of the time, but whose overflowing current of blessings sweetens and enriches our lives. In particular, let us be thankful that of those who, in obedience to duty's call, were far away twelve months ago, so many have returned to rejoice the homes made sorrowful by their temporary absence.

In Testimony Wherof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this eleventh day of
(SEAL) November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, of the State of Iowa the fifty-third, and of the Indepen-

dence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JANUARY 8, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 31—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas I am in receipt of information which satisfies me that the crime of murder was committed on the 29th day of December, 1899, in the County of Woodbury, on the person of John E. Robson; and that the person or persons committing such crime have not been arrested and are now in hiding.

Now, Therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred (500) dollars for the arrest, and delivery to the proper authorities, of the persons, or either of them, committing said crime; said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 8th day of January, 1900.

(SEAL)

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

GEO. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JULY 11, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 120—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, on the 22d day of October, A. D., 1899, the body of one Mabel Scofield was found in the Des Moines river within the city of Des Moines, county of Polk, and, Whereas, the coroner's jury summoned to make inquiry into the cause of the death of said Mabel Scofield was unable for want of sufficient evidence, to pass upon the manner of such death, and, Whereas, there is an abiding and constantly growing opinion that said Mabel Scofield was murdered; which opinion I am persuaded is well founded;

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection, apprehension, and delivery of the murderer or murderers of said Mabel Scofield to the proper authorities; such reward to be paid upon conviction of the person or persons so apprehended.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and the great seal of the State this eleventh day of July, A. D., 1900.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

ON THE DEATH OF JOHN HENRY GEAR

JULY 16, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 121—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Again we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of the men who have filled and honored the first office in the commonwealth.

John Henry Gear, a senator of the United States and a former Governor of Iowa, departed this life at four o'clock and thirty minutes of the morning of Saturday, July 14, 1900, at the seat of the national government.

The departed statesman has filled a large place in the history of Iowa for several decades. After a successful business career, he was chosen a representative in the general assembly in which body he soon became a leader. Being twice re-elected, his was the unique honor of being a second time chosen speaker of the house of representatives. Thence he passed to the executive chair.

The memory of his administration of the state's affairs remains with the people as that of a watchful and energetic executive. More recently, he rendered distinguished services in both houses of Congress, at last passing from earth while yet although somewhat advanced in years, in the plenitude of usefulness.

A resident of Iowa, to use his own language at the close of his retiring message to the general assembly, "before its name began to designate a political division of the earth" he was one of those who, as he said of the first of his predecessors in announcing the death of the latter, "laid well the foundation in this prairie wilderness of a mighty state,

destined to be the home of millions of people." Thus identified with its interests, he witnessed all its growth, and did his full share, both as a private citizen and in a public capacity toward the advancement of the commonwealth. An honorable business man, an energetic and fearless executive, a prudent and sagacious legislator, active, industrious, and alert in the interest of his constituents to the last he enters upon rest full of years and honors, and in the enjoyment of the well-earned confidence of the people.

As a tribute of respect to this illustrious Iowan, I direct that the flags on all public buildings of the state be placed at half staff until after the day of the funeral, that the executive offices be closed on that day, and that appropriate military honors be rendered by the Iowa National Guard to the memory of its former Commander-in-Chief.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the great seal of the state this 16th day of July,
A. D. 1900. LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JULY 31, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 123—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am officially informed that on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1900, one Josiah Carr was found dead at his home in the county of Wapello, he having been murdered by some person or persons not certainly known;

Now, therefore, In order that the ends of justice may be furthered, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of such murder and the delivery of the same to the proper officer of said county of Wapello; the same to be paid upon the conviction of the offender or offenders.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the seal of the state, this thirty-first day of July, A. D., 1900.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

GEORGE L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 25, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 124—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Custom made the first Monday in September a holiday, and the statutes of the state have wisely indorsed the selection. The steadily growing interest in the occasion is a gratifying indication. In harmony, therefore, with law and custom, I recommend that on Monday, September 3, 1900, there be to the largest practical extent a cessation of Labor throughout the state of Iowa, and that the day be devoted to appropriate exercises and healthful recreation. Especially would I recommend that in this time of exceptional

prosperity all employers of Labor grant the most ample opportunity to those in their employ to participate in the ceremonies and festivities of the occasion. The last Labor Day of the nineteenth century should be made auspicious of more friendly and congenial relations between citizens and of the obliteration of all class distinctions.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great Seal of the State.

(SEAL)

Done at Des Moines, this twenty-fifth day of August, A. D., 1900.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THE RELIEF OF TEXAS

SEPTEMBER 15, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 125—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

I feel it incumbent on me to call upon the people of Iowa to contribute of their abundance to the help of the communities that are to-day suffering because of the calamity which has, with appalling effect, recently swept over parts of the State of Texas, destroying thousands of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property, and leaving the survivors in pitiful destitution. There is urgent need of help for the afflicted localities. Shall not the people of

Iowa render liberal assistance where there is such demand for it, and render it promptly? How can we better manifest our thankfulness that we were not similarly visited than by freely remembering the afflicted communities which have passed through such horrors of storm and flood?

The following gentlemen in the City of Des Moines have kindly consented to act as a committee for receiving and transmitting contributions to the afflicted district: Hon. Frank D. Jackson, David F. Witter, Isaac Brandt, Very Rev. Michael Flavin, Reverend J. Everest Cathell, Hon. William L. Carpenter, William W. Witmer, James G. Olmstead, J. D. Whisenand, Hon. James G. Berryhill, and Rev. Dr. Horace L. Stetson.

Contributions may also be sent direct to the Governor of the State of Texas, at Austin.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 19, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 126—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, Information has been received by me of such a nature as to satisfy me that two persons, named respectively August Carlquist and Jens Graversen, were murdered on or about the 4th day of September, instant, in the county of Kossuth and that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such crime, whoever may have committed the same, have fled to avoid arrest.

Now, Therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of the person or persons committing said crime, and the delivery of the same to the proper authorities; such reward to be paid upon conviction of the party so apprehended.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this 19th day of September, 1900.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 4, 1900

From Printed Copy of Proclamation—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa

Pursuant to law, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the state of Iowa, do hereby proclaim and give notice that at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1900, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled by the vote of all the electors of the state, and of those of the several districts designated, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors in the state:

The office of elector of president and vice president of the United States, to be filled by the choice of thirteen persons, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large;

The offices of secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general;

The office of judge of the supreme court to succeed Charles T. Granger;

The office of railroad commissioner to succeed David J. Palmer.

And at said general election the electors of the state will be called upon to vote on the following questions:

1. Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same?

2. Shall the following amendment to the constitution be adopted?

Add as section 16, to article 12 of the constitution, the following:

"SECTION 16. The first general election after the adoption of this amendment shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year one thousand nine hundred and two, and general elections shall be held biennially thereafter. In the year one thousand nine hundred and two there shall be elected a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, two judges of the supreme court, the successors of the judges of the district court whose terms of office expire December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and two, state senators who would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, and members of the house of representatives. The terms of office of the judges of the supreme court which would otherwise expire in odd-numbered years, and all other elective state, county, and township officers whose terms of office would otherwise expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, and members of the general assembly whose successors would otherwise be chosen at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, are hereby extended one year and until their

successors are elected and qualified. The terms of office of senators whose successors would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and three are hereby extended one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The general assembly shall make such changes in the law governing the time of election and terms of office of all other elective officers as shall be necessary to make the time of their election and terms of office conform to this amendment, and shall provide which of the judges of the supreme court shall serve as chief justice. The general assembly shall meet in regular session on the second Monday in January, one thousand nine hundred and three, and biennially thereafter."

By vote of the electors of the several districts hereinafter designated:

The office of representative in congress from each of the several congressional districts;

The office of representative in congress from the ninth congressional district to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Smith McPherson;

The office of representative in congress from the tenth congressional district to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan P. Dolliver;

The office of Judge of the district court in and for the twelfth judicial district to succeed Jefferson F. Clyde;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the fourteenth judicial district to succeed the person who shall be elected at this election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Frank H. Helsell;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the fifteenth judicial district to succeed Nathan W. Macy;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the twentieth judicial district to succeed Winfield S. Withrow;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the eleventh judicial district, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Benjamin P. Birdsall, which office is now temporarily filled under appointment by William S. Kenyon;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the twelfth judicial district to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John C. Sherwin, which office is now temporarily filled under appointment by Clifford P. Smith;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the fourteenth judicial district to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Frank H. Helsell, which office is now temporarily filled under appointment by Arthur Bailie;

The office of judge of the district court in and for the fifteenth judicial district to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter I. Smith, which office is now temporarily filled under appointment by Orville D. Wheeler;

The office of senator in the general assembly from the ninth senatorial district, comprising the county of Des Moines, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William C. McArthur;

The office of senator in the general assembly from the thirty-eighth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Black Hawk and Grundy, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles W. Mullan;

The office of representative in the general assembly from the county of Scott, being the forty-third representative district, to succeed Henry Thuenen, Jr., resigned.

Whereof all electors throughout the state and the districts specially designated will take due notice, and the

sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice, and be governed accordingly. Polls open at seven o'clock A. M., in cities where registration is required, and at eight o'clock A. M. elsewhere, and all close at seven in the evening.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of (SEAL) the state. Done at Des Moines this fourth day of October, A. D. 1900.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

GEO. L. DOBSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING DAY

NOVEMBER 12, 1900

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 128—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The most remarkable century in the flight of time closes with the most happy and prosperous year in the history of our nation and our state. Very abundant has been the yield from our lands, great has been the product of our mines, the output of our factories, and the increase of our herds. Our people have advanced in all that pertains to material prosperity, and have become wiser and better as the years have come and gone; and now at the close of Anno Domini Nineteen Hundred, standing at this elevation, with increased hope and yet loftier aspiration, it is but reasonable that a great and appreciative people tarry for a

day to give thanks to the great Giver of all that is good and the Preserver of all that is best. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, November Twenty-ninth, the people of the commonwealth of Iowa assemble, as far as may be convenient, in their usual places of worship, and there, and in their homes, render grateful praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for blessings past and present, and make devout supplication for a continuation of that providential guidance which has already made us great, and on which we must rely for yet grander achievement.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Iowa, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth, and of the state of Iowa the fifty-fourth.

(SEAL)

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 5, 1901

From Printed Copy of Proclamation—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa

Labor is essential to health and human happiness. "Six days shalt thou labor" is as emphatically a divine command as its corrollary, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it

holy." Industry and frugality are essential to competency. None but an industrious, frugal, law, abiding, God-fearing people ever was or ever can be great, even as the world counts greatness; and such a people can never be other than prosperous, and strong, and happy. The legislature of the state has, therefore, done wisely in designating a day to be known as "Labor Day." I, therefore, recommend that on Monday, the second day of September, A. D. 1901 (being the day so designated), the good people of the commonwealth, so far as practicable, desist from their ordinary occupations, and that the day be devoted to appropriate recreation, exercises and festivities.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (SEAL) Seal of the State, at Des Moines, this fifth day of August, A. D. 1901.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

W. B. MARTIN,

Secretary of State.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM McKINLEY

SEPTEMBER 14, 1901

From Printed Copy of Proclamation—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa

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William McKinley, president of the United States, is dead. With profound sorrow I make the formal announcement of his demise, which occurred at Buffalo, New York,

at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Three times in our history has the hand of an assassin been successfully raised against the life of the Nation's Chief Executive. Eighty million Americans stand appalled that such deeds of violence are possible where law is supreme, and where justice according to law is the cornerstone of liberty. But, even amid our sorrow and our shame, there abides this great consolation, that the departed leaves a stricken people the priceless legacy of a blameless life. As a citizen, William McKinley was exemplary; as a soldier he was valiant; as a statesman, the peer of the greatest; as a public servant, faithful; as a husband, ideal; as a christian, commendable; and at all times and under all circumstances he was a gentleman. Wherever christian civilization exists or shall be hereafter established, now and to all time, wives will recount the devotion of that husband and parents tell the story of that life.

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend to the people of this state that on the day that shall be set apart for the funeral all secular pursuits be suspended in order that a mourning people may unitedly do honor to the departed, and at the same time counsel with themselves abstinence from such conduct and teachings as lead to disregard for the forms of law and disrespect for those whom they have placed in authority.

I further direct that the capitol be draped in mourning and that flags be displayed at half staff from all public buildings until the close of the day of the funeral.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the
(SEAL) State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor,

W. B. MARTIN, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 23, 1901

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 147—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, intelligence has reached the executive department which satisfies me that on or about the eleventh day of September, instant, in the city of Newton, county of Jasper, one B. M. Failor, came to his death through being murdered:

And whereas, the person or persons committing such crime have not been apprehended and are now at large;

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, in order to facilitate the capture and punishment of the guilty, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest of the person or persons that committed such crime, and their delivery to the proper authorities; the same to be paid upon conviction of the person or persons so arrested.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the seal of the state of Iowa, this twenty-third day of Sept. 1901. LESLIE M. SHAW.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

OCTOBER 2, 1901

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 145—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Pursuant to law, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim and make known that at the general election to be held upon the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, proximo, the same being the fifth day of November, A. D. 1901, the following offices are to be filled by the vote of the electors, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State of Iowa;

The office of Lieutenant-Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Josiah Given;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner in place of Welcome Mowry.

By vote of the electors of the several legislative districts named hereinafter:

The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of twenty-one senatorial districts as follows:

First District, constituted of the county of Lee:

Seventh District, constituted of the counties of Page and Fremont;

Ninth District, constituted of the county of Des Moines;

Tenth District, constituted of the counties of Henry and Washington;

Twelfth District, constituted of the counties of Poweshiek and Keokuk;

Thirteenth District, constituted of the county of Wapello;

Eighteenth District, constituted of the counties of Cass and Shelby;

Twentieth District, constituted of the counties of Muscatine and Louisa;

Twenty-first District, constituted of the county of Scott;

Twenty-second District, constituted of the county of Clinton;

Twenty-ninth District, constituted of the county of Jasper;

Thirtieth District, constituted of the county of Polk;

Thirty-fourth District, constituted of the counties of Harrison, Monona and Crawford;

Thirty-fifth District, constituted of the county of Dubuque;

Thirty-seventh District, constituted of the counties of Wright, Hamilton and Hardin;

Thirty-eighth District, constituted of the counties of Black Hawk and Grundy;

Forty-second District, constituted of the counties of Winneshiek and Howard;

Forty-fourth District, constituted of the counties of Floyd and Chickasaw;

Forty-fifth District, constituted of the counties of Benton and Tama;

Forty-eighth District, constituted of the counties of Carroll, Sac, and Greene;

Fiftieth District, constituted of the counties of Buena Vista, Pocahontas, and Humboldt.

The office of Representative in the General Assembly from the several counties and representative districts, as follows:

In each of the districts composed respectively of the counties of Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Lee, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury, two Representatives;

In each of the districts composed respectively of the counties of Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clayton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Louisa, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Plymouth, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Winneshiek, one Representative.

In each of the following districts one Representative, to-wit:

Fifty-seventh District, being the counties of Monona and Ida;

Seventy-fifth District, being the counties of Wright and Hancock;

Seventy-sixth District, being the counties of Pocahontas and Humboldt;

Eightieth District, being the counties of O'Brien and Lyon;

Eighty-first District, being the counties of Emmet, Osceola, and Dickinson;

Eighty-second District, being the counties of Palo Alto and Clay;

Ninety-first District, being the counties of Winnebago and Worth.

And I do further proclaim and give notice that at said general election judges of the district court will be chosen by the electors of the judicial districts named below respectively, to fill vacancies caused by resignation, towit:

In the Third Judicial District, to succeed William H. Tedford, which judgeship is now held by Robert L. Parrish, under appointment by the Governor.

In the Eleventh Judicial District, to succeed Silas M. Weaver, whose resignation as Judge of said District will take effect on the thirty-first day of December in the present year.

Whereof, All electors will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this second day of
(SEAL) October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, of that of National Independence the one hundred and twenty-sixth, and of that of the State of Iowa the fifty-fifth.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 11, 1901

From Printed Copy of Proclamation—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa

Another harvest season is closing, and the year has been crowned with God's goodness. Neither famine, nor pestilence, nor other material or physical misfortune has visited us. Gratitude becomes a wise and God-fearing people.

Therefore, in harmony with custom, and in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, November twenty-eighth, is hereby designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Let each church and every home be an altar of praise to Him who hath promised that "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal (SEAL) of the State of Iowa, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

W. B. MARTIN,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

NOVEMBER 30, 1901

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 151—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, Information has been received at the executive office of the state of Iowa to the effect that about the middle of October last past, one Samuel Crafton, came to his death in the county of Sioux in this state under circumstances that indicate that the crime of murder was committed:

And Whereas, The person or persons who committed such crime have not been apprehended, and are yet at large;

Now therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars, for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of such murder, and his or their delivery to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to law, the same to be paid upon conviction of the party so apprehended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State (SEAL) of Iowa this thirtieth day of November, A. D., 1901.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

W. B. MARTIN,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 9, 1901

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. X, p. 151—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I have received intelligence which satisfies me that the crime of murder has been committed in the county of Tama, whereby John Smith an officer of the peace in the town of Chelsea, came to his death on Friday, the sixth day of December instant:

Now, therefore, in the furtherance of the cause of public justice, I, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law; do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the persons, or either of them, guilty of such crime, and their delivery to the authorities of said County the same to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
(SEAL) the Great Seal of the State of Iowa this ninth day of December, A. D., 1901.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

By the Governor:

W. B. MARTIN,

Secretary of State.

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